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ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 1705.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

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RUMORS OF WAR AND RESULTANT DUTIES.

The influence of the different conditions affecting the growth of our national character in the West and the East is referred to in an article in the April "Forum" by Comdr. Jacob W. Miller, of the Naval Militia, of which we spoke recently. In the East material prosperity has dulled a just discernment of the future destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent. The younger generation, especially, are aping foreign social peculiarities, without caring to assume the political and civic responsibilities which Englishmen, or the citizens of our newer States, rarely shirk. Perceiving these surface faults, confined though they be to a comparatively small number, the Western man does not adequately appreciate the true American manhood of the East. Under the appearance of a peaceful community the country, East and West, is full of the warlike instinct. "The people may edge toward humorous soldier-play, but underneath it all is a common sense which recognizes that even commercial and industrial life is war, and that beyond it lies the grim possibility of internal dissension, or of dire conflict between nations." The Monroe Doctrine is from henceforth an integral part of our national creed and "the metropolitan cry of 'jingoism'" will not quiet or weaken the feeling in its force. Hence the need of preparation for war. Comparatively poor in war material, the United States is rich in enthusiasm, brains, inventive genius and mechanical industries. The system developed by large corporations has given powers of command and habits of obedience to numbers of citizens, and as trained employés to much stricter methods than obtained formerly in the regular armies and navies of the world. The persons liable to military enrollment, even excluding those of the National Guard, are to-day much better fitted for soldiers than the raw recruits who formed the bulk of the Army thirty years ago."

Having these advantages, the question arises, how we are to make them most effective in case of need. Mr. Miller proposes the formation of a General Staff, to investigate what existing materials could be quickly utilized for war, and proposes a plan for simplifying, increasing, and mobilizing the various forces which could be made available in case of sudden attack. The thoughtful officers of each service fully realize the lack of concerted action between the different existing "bureaus," although prevented by official etiquette from giving it publicity; while men of affairs, who have had a more or less intimate knowledge of the workings of the War Department at Washington, cannot avoid the conclusion that executive centralization is not conducive to breadth of view. Conflicting orders and theories are at present forced upon the Services by rival heads of Departments, who, though conscientious in endeavor, are imbued with the theory that very few persons outside the select circle at the Capitol can perform their whole duty. The consequence is, that every trifle—to the most minute detail—has to be settled from Washington, and junior officers are not obtaining those habits of responsibility which are so essential as a training for war. The system is sapping the life of the Services, destroying ambition, and will utterly prevent quick mobilization of equipment or men.

"The personal equation" is also rampant; the higher officials being prevented, by the fear of political criticism and the constant dread of jeopardizing their positions, from turning their attention to broad military subjects. Habits of mind which dwell only upon ephemeral rank and place are thus formed; and, as a result, the finest military and naval personnel in the world is being rapidly undermined by professional "line and staff" wrangling, when, at this opportune time, it should be endeavoring to enlarge the character and scope of its duty until the Navy, at least, should include all Government marine Departments, and embrace new organizations to be at once formed for the defence of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There would then be sufficient places where pay and preferment may be obtained."

Congress must give authority for more ships. While we are building fast torpedo boats, submarine vessels and rams, we can use improvised craft of this nature. Even powerful tugs and yachts, if concentrated in sufficient numbers upon a given ship or ships, would render good account of themselves. Daring and dash will play as important a part in the future as in the past. Mr. Miller, as a naval man, shares our distrust of the modern man-of-war, and does not believe that the odds are so much in her favor as is generally supposed. He holds that the monitors should be distributed and manned by crews in excess of the regular establishments used for drilling the naval reserve. Inducement should be held out to fishermen, sailors and "longshoremen" to enlist for a short period during the winter, when many of them are idle, while officers of the merchant marine could be instructed in the technical, military part of their vocation,—the men to receive the pay of their grade for the actual days served, the officers (who may pass a stipulated examination) to be allowed to fly the naval reserve flag. The coast should be divided into "districts," and all persons in Government employ, in any seafaring capacity, should be compelled by law to do a certain amount of annual drill.

"It will be readily seen that this plan—of permanently stationing the 'mother ship' with accompanying torpedo boats in certain specific districts—will accomplish important results at a minimum cost. These ships will form a center from which naval and marine influence will emanate; they will be popular because their constant presence will insure a certain sense of protection to the district; they will require very small crews while 'in ordinary'; and the States will be saved the money necessary to build armories for drill purposes. The new battleships can thus be kept at points where most needed,

with all stores and equipment ready for instant action, and the large crews now necessary can be freed, during time of peace, for duty elsewhere. The national naval reserve, as proposed, will gradually grow with the least friction; for, by association with the naval militia during winter, the men will become more and more imbued with the local feeling, and, leaving the ships for their summer foreign cruises in commercial vessels, will acquire powers of observation from their winter's work, and return with information regarding foreign fleets and harbors which the merchant marine of to-day never obtains. Each State should also establish an 'office of intelligence,' and the Governors should replace the ornamental civilian members on their staffs with officers who are competent to collect and tabulate military and naval data. The old smooth-bore guns of large caliber, mounted in earthworks hastily constructed by railway and marine dredges, could be made to supplement what little aid the monitors can render, and to give some moral backing to a forlorn hope acting on board the improvised torpedo boats. If, as now seems assured, the submarine torpedo boat can be made a practical success, it will be a most powerful factor for harbor protection, and may, like the original 'Monitor' revolutionize defensive warfare. It is also possible that certain of our commercial craft could be transformed into rams. Thanks to the Army, a system of submarine mines has been prepared, the plans covering most of the approaches and channels along the coast." To man our forts we need 85,000 artillerymen, where we have about 3,000, and Mr. Miller reasons that the United States will never organize a standing Army in which the artillery shall play such an important part. Hence, "when it is remembered that none of the States has at present a heavy artillery regiment, the urgent necessity of action is apparent, while the difficulties arising from conflicting legislation must be overcome. These difficulties, however, are more imaginary than real, as was shown when the Navy placed a thoroughly competent officer in charge of the naval militia, with the result that that thrifty young force is to-day organized in thirteen States under excellent and practically similar laws. The responsibility of presenting a detailed plan for a new artillery and naval reserve rests with the regular Services. The immediate results may be disappointing, but there will be many enlistments if a wise Commission or General Staff could start the movement with a full appreciation of the patriotic ardor which exists, and with a knowledge of the commercial restraints which prevent young men, engaged in active civil pursuits from giving too much time to the clerical and secondary work necessary in the regular Army or Navy."

A CORPS OF CHAPLAINS PROPOSED.

Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, D. D., late chaplain 10th N. Y. Cav., sends us an argument in favor of the organization of the chaplain service of the Army. He believes that the chaplains should be organized into a corps or department with a Chaplain-in-Chief at its head, and refers us to the experiences of the civil war, when the "results of the unorganized chaplain service were most distinctly evident." He says: "The lack of method and an immediate personal responsibility in this service were painfully apparent, and they who had the moral interests of the Army at heart look back to the irregular, haphazard work done with a lasting dissatisfaction. Thus was made evident the fact that there were chaplains and chaplains—some very good, brave, patriotic and godly, and some very poor. It made it apparent, too, that simple faithfulness in the discharge of duty was a matter only of personal character, and the neglect of it without due check and adequate remedy. . . . First of all there should be (as in the British service) an immediate and responsible head, as Chaplain-in-Chief, or Chaplain-General, to have oversight and direction of the whole body or corps of chaplains. The service should belong to the staff of the Army, that all chaplains might readily be attached and changed according to the varying exigencies of the service—to be attached to brigades (not to particular regiments) or other not greater units of organization, and to posts and hospitals. By this means, and without increasing the ratio of number to the aggregate of the whole Army, especially in time of war, enough chaplains would be available to supply every considerable body of troops with a religious instructor, which was an impossible condition during the civil war, and whereby many regiments were without direct religious influences. Then a chaplain would be in touch with every man in the whole Army. A chaplain could serve a brigade as well as a single regiment. The military rank of chaplain should be either distinct or that of Major. The point of rank would have much to do obviously in establishing the dignity and proper influence of the office. Only regular ministers who should have had some practical experience in religious work should be eligible. Now every chaplain is a rule and law unto himself, and with due and sincere respect to every man in the office, yet such a proposed organization must inevitably add to the value of the service rendered. This system is as useful for the corps of chaplains as for the corps of missionaries, who serve under the boards of their respective denominational bodies, and for identical reasons, and, too, whether, when our Army is on a peace footing or of the size possible in a time of extensive hostilities, when a vastly greater number of chaplains will be needed and occasion arises for an anxious care and wise administration of so great an interest."

Our reverend correspondent's argument is based upon the claim that religious influence will greatly improve the moral character of the Army, and correspondingly increase its efficiency. Admitting this to be the fact, his

conclusions by no means follow. There is no Army where an earnest, zealous and self-sacrificing Christian priest will not be received with as much respect, as given as much consideration, as the Major General commanding the Army, who, we do not question, will be his testimony to the fact that he has never been treated with more respect, in spite of his high office, than his grandfather, who bore the simple title of "Reverend." We are sure that we can refer with equal confidence to a confirmation of this to the Lieutenant General (retired) whose father was a clergyman.

ITALY'S ABYSSINIA CAMPAIGN.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "A short study of the Italian campaign in Africa will show what an admirable object lesson it affords of the almost certain failure which will finally attend faulty strategy. An army of really excessive strength for the purpose has long been struggling to maintain itself in a false position; the result has been a collapse, and will probably bring about the entire abandonment of all the operations. It will be seen by reference to the plan of campaign that the Italians had advanced a long way inland and occupied Kassala, and then had endeavored to maintain line of communication to that place, with a hostile and mountainous country directly on the flank of this line. To protect it a covering army, growing larger every month, was found indispensable, but in the end, and an example of how false principles must end in disaster, when this army was eventually threatened, it was forced to form front to a flank, contrary to all the lessons of the operations of war (vide "Hamley"). Even now, victorious, it might have been saved for a time, but unfortunately false tactics prevailed, and instead of letting the enemy, who obligingly rushed forward in masses, come on and then mow him down by machine gun and rifle fire, the Italian General moved up to the attack, thus playing into the hands of the Shoans. The result was a complete defeat."

The "Italia Militaire" estimates the total loss of Italy in the battle of Adowa, including that of the native levies, at 10,000 men killed. Of five Generals, two (Amodi and Dabormida) are dead, and of the two who escaped, Gens. Baratieri and Ellena, the latter is seriously injured. Of seven Colonels, two (Airighi and Romer) are dead, while one (Rava) is a prisoner, and four (Venzano, Brusati, Stevani and Ragni) have returned to Asmara. Fifteen Majors out of twenty-four have been killed, and, out of 9,000 Italians of the rank and file 3,400 only—of whom 400 are prisoners—escaped the slaughter. The remainder of the losses are among the native troops.

GERMAN FIELD EXERCISES.

The "Reichswehr" publishes an interesting report of observations made by Lieut. Gen. Roessel, of the German Army, upon some field exercises on a large scale which he witnessed in Austria in August, 1894. It appears that in the German Army, when a line of skirmishers is to make a rush, the preparatory command "Rush," is given, at which the skirmishers get ready. At the command "Up, march," they rise quickly and throw themselves forward. Afterwards the command is given, "Lie down." The commander or leader throws himself down where he finds the best cover, and the men do the same. "In Austria," says Gen. Roessel, "the men rise too slowly, do not advance rapidly enough, and are too slow in lying down." The Austrian practice of designating beforehand where the rush shall end is, he says, not to be thought of in war. He considers the Austrian practice of bringing the reserves up to the firing line in close order as impossible in war, and is surprised that the Austrian skirmishers so rarely lie down that they fire almost invariably kneeling, thus presenting a plainly visible target.

Gen. Roessel is astounded that while in Germany, since the introduction of smokeless powder, volley firing is used only to get the range when firing upon large objects or masses, and is no longer practised even against charging cavalry, individual or file firing being used from the beginning. In Austria, file firing is not resorted to until volley firing is no longer practicable. He is struck by the fact that the officers in the firing line do not make adequate use of cover or take the same positions as the men. In Germany, owing to the heavy losses sustained by the officers in 1870-71, the officers in the firing line rarely fail to take advantage of available cover. Regarding the formation for attack, it is the practice in Germany, after the heads of column have been directed towards the objectives, to retain the narrow column as long as possible, and to form line only when cover for columns can no longer be obtained. In Austria, line formed much sooner.

Regarding the execution of the attack, Gen. Roessel deprecates the fact that the points prescribed in the drill regulations for gaining the preponderance of fire are not indicated, and that in Austria the assault is rarely carried out, while in Germany the umpires have casualty flags raised to show that the enemy has been correspondingly shaken, whereupon the assault takes place. The Austrian cavalry, the General says, give more attention to fighting on foot than the German cavalry.

In the artillery there was practically nothing done towards providing cover for the men or pieces, and the limbers were insufficiently sheltered.

The troops near New York breathe freer now that it is definitely ascertained that they are not to be ordered to Ellis Island to quell riots among belligerent immigrants.

April 25, 1896.

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COL. RICE'S SCHEME OF MOBILIZATION.

Eggs, butter, baking powder, sugar and flour in proper quantities, mixed together and baked will make a cake. The quality of the cake will depend upon the relative quantities used, the thorough admixture of the ingredients, and the baking. Regular officers, regular troops, National Guard officers, trained guardsmen, and untrained recruits, and volunteers, in proper numbers, brought together in proper proportions and disciplined, will make an army. The quality of the army will depend upon the relative numbers used, the thorough admixture of the several classes and the discipline. Neglect the subject of the proper quantities to employ, and the thorough admixture of the ingredients, and your cake is dough—your army, a mob. An excellent recipe for an army composed of regulars and State troops is given by Col. Edmund Rice in our issue of March 21. In his article the subject of the proper numbers of each class and the thorough mixture of the classes is treated in an original and masterly way. It has elicited the widest and most favorable comment from the National Guard, and those of the regular service who have spoken recognize the value of Col. Rice's plan to regulars as well as State troops.

In matters of organization the Army is about discouraged; they having followed so many pet schemes of organization to a final reading in Congress, only to see some member rise and ask the fatal question: "Will this plan, if adopted, increase the appropriations one dollar?" The answer comes in the affirmative. The bill is doomed, the member appointed to an important foreign mission, and the Army discouraged. Col. Rice gives us a plan which enables us for the first time to answer this fatal and inevitable question in the negative, and to say to Congress: "This plan, if adopted, will prepare our people for war in time of peace and will not increase the appropriations one dollar." Let the Army have hope.

The advantages of this bill are nearly all stated by the author in a literary style so terse as to remind one of a table of logarithms. Without word of embellishment he presents ideas of infinite value to the Army of the United States, the National Guard and our common country. In friendly criticism the Major General commanding the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania expressed the fear that confusion might result from bringing together in the same division regiments from different States and from points more or less remote; and he cleverly cites the confusion experienced by the French Army in mobilizing for the Franco-Prussian War. He should remember that the proposed brigades are always made up of regiments from neighboring and adjoining States, and observe how perfect is the system of their organization; how every regiment will know its exact place; how, in a word, order will take the place of the confusion that is the natural result of ignorance and absence of system. The difficulties of the French in mobilizing were due to this lack of system.

Before war is undertaken, your organization must be completed on paper, and every officer and every company must know its exact place in that organization. Col. Rice gives us a system which avoids the mistakes of history. By distributing the regulars and the trained National Guardsmen throughout the Army, we get the advantage of their knowledge at every point, and there can be no brigade without its proper share of skilled officers. Should we, on the contrary, repeat former mistakes, and keep the regular regiments aloof from the State troops, forming them into brigades of regulars, and those State troops who are well disciplined into brigades and divisions made up in their own States; knowledge of the art of war would not be generally distributed; some divisions would be well officered and disciplined, and others would be worthless. The best results could not be attained. Indeed a series of disasters falling upon our regulars and disciplined militia would leave us without leaders and without troops in whom any dependence could be placed. Col. Rice's organization obviates the possibility of this.

It does not appear to us that this system will involve increased expense of transportation, for we are at a loss to see how it will cost more to transport to New York one regiment from Chicago, one from Indianapolis, and one from Louisville, than it would to transport all three regiments from any one of these cities. Nor will it cost more to transport three regiments from Chicago to New York, there to join three different brigades, than it would if they were all three to join the same brigade.

The value of the proposed system of mobilization in suppressing insurrection and repelling invasion cannot be overestimated. It enables the President at a moment's notice to place in the field just as many perfectly organized brigades, divisions or corps as may be necessary to overcome insurrectionist or invader. Better than this, it enables him to do this without paralyzing the industries of any locality, and in case of insurrection it gives him a purely national force ready to do its duty without local prejudice or fear of future consequences.

Nor should we lose sight of the importance of this system in case of great disaster, in distributing the loss over our great territory, whereas, were it to fall upon a single State or section, such discouragement might follow in that State or section as to jeopardize the cause itself.

Every officer of the Army and National Guard should favor this measure, because it brings order out of chaos and distributes officers throughout the Army according to their merit and fitness. Every man in the ranks of the Regular Army and of National Guard should favor the plan of Col. Rice, because it insures their being commanded and cared for by efficient officers. Every citizen should favor it because it multiplies our chances for success in war and is for the public good.

THE PORT ROYAL DOCK.

Comdr. C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., in a report to the Navy Department makes an elaborate defense of the Port Royal dock and we shall be very glad to have all that he says in its favor justified by the event, but he is going very wide of the mark in endeavoring to shift the responsibility for the adverse criticism upon the dock to the shoulders of the newspapers. So far as our knowledge goes, what has been said on this subject has been based upon the statements of naval officers and on reports on file in the Navy Department. The experience of the Indiana in getting into the dock was certainly not altogether reassuring, nor were the official reports concerning the docking of the Amphitrite. But Comdr. Rockwell is certainly entitled to the free expression of his opinion. He says: "Every movement made, every service demanded of the dock has been misrepresented and distorted until the impression must have gone forth to the country that a foolish waste of public money had been made here and that faithful public servants had been false to their trusts. The dock has now finally been tested, by docking the largest battleship in commission, and has proved its stability and utility in a marked manner. The immense weight of the Indiana, approximately 10,200 tons, seemed to make no impression on the structure and was borne for twelve days and eight hours in a most satisfactory manner. The pumps and other adjuncts worked well and the drainage pump had no difficulty in keeping the floor dry. The dock is built in hard permanent ground, probably capable of sustaining any weight that can be put upon it. The bar at the entrance of the river presented no difficulties to the entrance and departure of the Indiana. For a short distance in front of the dock the river should be deepened by dredging, which being done the dock can be approached at all stages of the tide by the heaviest ships." Comdr. Rockwell further states that the most careful measurement and observation failed to show any signs of weakness or settling on the part of the dock, and the leakage was so small as to be remarkable in a wooden structure.

If the reports we receive on good authority are to be credited, officers of the staff of Governor Morton, of New York, have been guilty of conduct which would, were they officers of the Army, subject them to trial under Art. 61 of the Articles of War. The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," which is a zealous supporter of Governor Morton, insists that they should be brought to trial under the military code of the State of New York, which provides that an officer shall be cashiered or suffer some lesser punishment for "unmilitary or un-officer-like conduct" or "for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or for conduct to the prejudice of good order or military discipline." What the Rochester paper has to say on the subject appears elsewhere. The charges of misconduct are so direct that it would seem to be proper that the officers concerned should take note of them for their own credit and the credit of the State. It is difficult to believe that the Adjutant General of the State and members of the Governor's staff would make themselves parties to an illegal wearing of military uniforms and would connive at a deception practised upon a distinguished foreign guest to whom they were bound to show the highest consideration. As that guest was Field Marshal Yamagata, of the Japanese Army, it is possible that these staff officers, if the report concerning them be true, had some subtle purpose of pleasantly associating themselves with the Field Marshal's chief victories by giving him an illustration of Chinese military methods. They may have reasoned, too, that the uniform is all that is required to transform a civilian into a soldier—on the Governor's staff—and that having this requisite the uniformed civilians, introduced to the Marshal as members of Governor Morton's staff, were as much soldiers as the rest of them. Or it may be charitable to assume that the costume worn by the civilians was not recognized as uniform. Color is given to this last supposition by the diversity of opinion shown by the staff as to their own proper garb. They had gold lace on their trousers, though Article 669 of the State Regulations provides that the trousers for general officers and officers of the general staff shall be "plain without stripe, welt or cord." Some officers appeared with riding boots, spurs and gauntlets, and some were without them, showing a difference of opinion as to whether they were or were not on mounted duty. Some wore the blouse and fatigue belt and others the full dress coat and full dress belt. The dinner was either an occasion of ceremony, for which full dress is prescribed, or it was one of the occasions of social enjoyment, entertainment, etc., where the wearing of a uniform is prohibited.

The Army is to make experiments with caps and the Quartermaster General's office will also continue its work in this line. During the week Gen. Batchelder has returned to the Philadelphia Quartermaster several samples of caps and has directed that they be issued to the service for trial. It is not proposed to change the present style of cap except to stiffen the upper portion. An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department says: "The caps issued to the service last year were made so as to conform to the model adopted by the War Department. Its inner lining was composed of what was believed to be pure hair cloth, but it has since been found that the cloth, being in part cotton, shrank and disfigured the cap. The Quartermaster General, after a careful examination both by his own office and the Philadelphia depot, has decided to rebush the caps on hand at a slight expense by inserting a wire frame, so that it will retain its shape in all weathers. Several samples have been secured and further investigation is now in progress."

ress with the idea of constructing a cap which will meet with the approval of the service.

In overhauling some old files recently we came upon a private letter, addressed by the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal" to his office during an absence in Washington in 1865, in which he said: "I had a talk yesterday with Gen. Sheridan, spending half an hour in his room. He fought some of his battles over with me, and I was surprised to find how much he followed the principle of strategy or grand tactics in his battles. The battles in the Valley, he said, were all fine tactical battles, as was the battle of Five Forks also. His plan, he says, was to put in a heavy force to develop the strength of the enemy, holding a strong column in reserve. As soon as he was satisfied that he had the enemy all engaged, reserves and all, he threw in his reserves on one flank of the rebels and smashed them. This plan, he told me, was the secret of the fact that all these battles in the Valley, as well as at Five Forks, were utter routs, not merely successes."

The class of '75, U. S. M. A., have published in a handsome quarto volume from the Riverside Press, Cambridge, an account of their reunion at Sherry's, New York, June 12, 1895. We have photo-engraved illustrations of the class as junior plebes, as graduates, and as eighteen of the thirty-nine appeared on the day of their dinner. They haven't quite so much hair as they had in '75, but they have the look of knowing a good deal more, vast as are the acquirements of a recent graduate. They are a very good looking company of soldiers, Hall, Bridgeman, Niles, McCaleb, Leach, Weaver, Kingman, Smith, Bolton, Jefferson, Young, Milner, Wheeler, Breckinridge, Cox, Mann, Clark and Eltonhead by name. The volume contains a full report of the proceedings at the dinner, including reminiscence, anecdote and song, all of which need to be taken with the champagne and the cigars to enjoy their full flavor.

Officers of our Army need give themselves no concern as to the future of the service if two bills now before Congress become laws, namely, the fortification bill, which has been favorably reported in the Senate, and the bill of Senator Hawley reorganizing the Militia and which we gave last week. There appears to be but little doubt the fortification bill, or some equally liberal bill, will be adopted, and as the militia bill is introduced by the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, and is the result of much discussion, it has a good prospect of passage. With these two bills enacted into laws an increase of the Army would seem to be inevitable. When the Engineers have spent their eleven millions or their eighty millions on our fortifications more artillerymen will be required to man the forts, and the militia bill calls for details of officers for the instruction of State troops and brings the regulars and the National Guardsmen into closer relations. What the Army needs to strengthen it is greater support in popular interest and popular sentiment, and this the two bills we speak of promise to give them. They indicate a growing appreciation of the need of military preparation.

Out of 333 peers created during Queen Victoria's reign 215 owe their position to the Liberals and only 118 to the Conservatives. The Liberals have been in power for 31 years 8 months; the Conservatives 26 years 9 months. Of the 574 members of the present House of Lords 174 formerly sat in the Commons, 339 have served in the Army or Navy, 21 are distinguished lawyers, and 21 diplomats. The Lords have furnished 39 Prime Ministers out of 53, 47 Foreign Secretaries out of the same number, 41 First Lords of the Admiralty out of 65, and 26 Secretaries of War out of 39.—New York Sun.

The "active season" for the troops promises to be this year unprecedented in the close attention to all military exercises tending to promptness in getting to the field, and hardihood, endurance, courage and skill when on the field. This is especially so with the cavalry and infantry and as to the garrison artillery, Gen. Ruger on the Atlantic and Gen. Forsyth on the Pacific, are giving close attention to the training of gunners and the development of this most important branch. The light batteries of artillery, too, are in first class condition for service. Would there were more of them.

We are glad to note that Capt. S. M. Mills' text-book "The Description and Service of Machine Guns" is to be edited and brought up to date by a board of officers of the Artillery School. Capt. Mills' book is, we believe, the only guide the Army has had in its drill with machine guns for some years past, and the revision will prove of much service and benefit.

They are getting ready for the "Battle of Dorking," described in a prophetic brochure, which caused so much excitement in England some years ago. Recently some five acres of the bluff that looks down upon Dorking have been cleared of their trees and brushwood as a preliminary to the construction of a powerful fort.

Coddling his Job.—Bloobumper—"What do you think of the story that a Spanish officer has been engaged for three months in examining the defences of New York?" Spatts—"He must be working by the day."—Truth.

There will be no consolidation of troops during this summer and there will be little co-operation with the National Guard in their encampments. This is the decision of the War Department, and while Gen. Miles regrets the necessity of its enforcement, he believes that the needs of the service will not permit any other course. Some few applications have been received at the Department from the State authorities asking that regular troops be detailed to duty at the encampments, but to each of these a courteous reply has been sent stating that the programme which has been outlined for the various commands will not allow of their distribution as desired. It is the intention to have the regulars devote themselves to practice marches and target practice, besides the usual routine work, and this, it is expected, will consume all of their time. It was desired to consolidate the troops in some of the Departments for a short drill, but consolidation is expensive and for this reason the idea has been abandoned. For the same reason the belief is growing at the Department that there will not by any means be the number of changes of stations which has been reported. It is rumored at the Department during the week that the Secretary thought the programme as submitted by Gen. Miles too extensive and that he thought fewer transfers should be made. This rumor could not be verified. It is the general impression, however, that the number of changes will not be very large and will be confined to those regiments whose tour of duty at desirable stations is complete and those which have had the most undesirable stations for some years. It is the intention of the authorities to detail officers on the staffs of Governors of States and on college duty to duty in connection with the State encampments, so that it will not be necessary to skeletonize the commands to provide officers for this work. This intention is the result of the determination reached by the officials to give the Army thorough practice during the coming summer and to carry this purpose into effect it is necessary to have the officers at their posts.

The debt owed by Europe to the military skill of the Czechs is, in the opinion of Mr. N. N. Philoppoff, still due; the historians have done but scant justice to this war-like race of the Middle Ages. To repair the breach he has, therefore, written a pamphlet of twenty-three octavo pages under the title "A Few Historical Notes on the Military Art of the Czechs, and the Most Notable of Their Exploits." St Petersburg: E. V. Tsvetkov. 1896." (Nyeskolko Istoricheskikh Zamithany o Tcheshskom Voennom Iskousstvye o Glavnishikh evo Diatelyakh, N. N. Filippov. S-Peterburg. Tipo-litografija E. V. Tsvetkova, Poushkinskaya Oulitsa, d. 5. 1896.) The obvious criticism on Mr. Philoppoff's brochure is that he fails to explain with sufficient definiteness the character of the novel art of stratagem and defense introduced by the Czechs. Putting two and two together we conclude that it consisted, in the first instance, of a superior order of discipline, especially under Zizka, during the Hussite wars, and of the skill in the use of the so-called movable palisades, or fortified wagons (vazova hradba). It is true that these military engines had been used by the Slavs much earlier than Zizka's day—the Russians employed them successfully against the Mongols so early as 1224. But their full capacity for both in offensive and defensive wars was not shown before the fifteenth century when Zizka used them to repulse the Polish hordes composed at the time mostly of cavalry. Passing over this defect, however, Mr. Philoppoff establishes beyond question the debt of Europe to the Czechs. The demonstration is logical and convincing but does not tend to increase respect for this warlike people, considered as patriots. They fought indiscriminately on either side, now with the Hungarians against the Poles, now in the defense of their own territory against Hungary. They had no prejudices but were natural fighters, exulting in combat for its own sake. Even Zizka's Army was composed in large part of hirelings. In consequence of this disposition their services were in eager demand, and it was natural that their superior methods should be adopted by their employers. The fact is, as Mr. Philoppoff proves, indisputable, although he is not able to determine with precision at just what date the Poles, who were destined to teach the Russians the proper use of the fortified wagons, introduced these machines as a permanent adjunct to their military equipment. Tradition attributes the honor to the Polish commander, Nikolai Firlef, who served in the Czech Army during the Hussite wars, but there is reason to question the authenticity of the tradition.

Governor's Island, now that the season is opened, is a favored spot for residents in the matter of "biking" and much is due to Maj. Gen. Miles when in command there for the excellent facilities. A "Herald" visitor referring to this says: "Of all good, hard and reckless riders on the island though, the honor perhaps belongs to Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf. I doubt very much if there is a better or a more famed wheelman in the Army. Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf., has also made many experiments for the government. He is the post adjutant, and rides his wheel when going about the island attending to his duties. Among the ladies, probably the most persistent riders are Miss Byrne, daughter of Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Miss Carey, daughter of Col. Asa B. Carey, Paym., and Miss Sawtelle, daughter of Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, Q. M. D. All three ride nearly every day. They are all pretty and ride very well. Maj. Frank H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., mounts his wheel frequently. Maj. John Van R. Hoff, the Post Surg., makes his visits on his wheel. Col. Carey also rides. Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., one of Gen. Ruger's aides-de-camp, spends a portion of his time on his bicycle. Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., also derives pleasure from this sport. Of the younger officers who ride are Lieut. James Fornance, Lieut. James B. Goe, Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, and Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Col. M. M. Blunt, retired, and Mrs. Blunt, arrived at Fort Douglas April 15 and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Allen. Col. Blunt is here on a short visit to his old regiment and friends in Salt Lake City.

Dr. and Mrs. Polhemus have returned from a long absence in the East and will remain here only long enough to ship their baggage to Fort Wingate, where Dr. Polhemus will be stationed.

2d Lieut. Reuben S. Turman, who received his commission a short time ago, was formerly a cadet in West Point, but in his second year was forced to resign on

account of his eyes giving out. After a long rest, during which time he had his eyes treated, he enlisted for Co. G, 16th Inf. He announced his determination to study for a commission and received encouragement from his company commander, Capt. Richards. Turman was soon made a corporal and was recommended for examination for a commission, which he received after satisfactorily passing the preliminary and final examinations. Lieut. Turman expects to leave in a few days for the 6th Inf. at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. He is one of the most popular men in the post and has been entertained by the majority of the officers of the 16th.

Lieut. Col. Coates and Mrs. Coates gave a dinner party in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Polhemus last week.

The "King's Daughters" of Roland Hall (a young ladies' seminary in the city), gave a very pleasing rendition of "Blue Beard," in the post amusement hall one evening last week.

The regimental band draws large crowds from town to hear the delightful concerts given by them in the post. Under the leadership of Prof. Klein the band has improved until it is second to none in Utah, and it is said to be one of the finest in the West. As a proof of the appreciation of the work done by the band, the Butte City Band, of Butte City, Montana, sent Prof. Klein a beautiful silver-mounted ivory baton. Two concerts are given each week; one Sunday afternoon and one Wednesday afternoon, and are largely attended by both soldiers and civilians.

Parades and drills have been in active operation for several days past. The new drill orders for the Department of the Colorado have been in operation during that period. Twice a week two companies make a practice march of at least fifteen miles, and it is expected that drill in battle tactics will be instituted at least once a month.

A very neat piece of typographical work turned out by the post printers is a repertoire of music of the 16th Inf. band, compiled under the direction of 1st Lieut. Charles P. George. Adit. The work consists of a neatly bound pamphlet of fifty-eight pages, recording 1,531 pieces of music. Of this number there are 560 marches and 260 waltzes.

The new beef contract has been awarded to J. L. Heywood, the contract price being \$4.65 per hundred pounds against \$4.70 last year.

The Canteen Council has made an appropriation of \$60 for athletic goods for the use of the soldiers and the goods have been ordered. It has also declared its monthly dividend of one dollar per man.

GRADUATES ON THE ARMY RETIRED LIST.

We give here a list of the graduates of the Military Academy now in the Army on the retired list, with the date of their graduation, their relative rank and their class rank on graduation. The first number before each name shows the relative rank; the second number the class rank:

Class of 1823—R. R. 153, C. R. 2, 1st Lieut. George S. Greene.

Class of 1830—R. R. 26, C. R. 13, Col. Robert H. K. Whiteley.

Class of 1833—R. R. 24, C. R. 17, Col. Edmund Schriver.

Class of 1835—R. R. 36, C. R. 8, Col. Joseph Roberts.

R. R. 83, C. R. 43, Maj. Joseph H. Eaton.

Class of 1838—R. R. 80, C. R. 25, Maj. William Austin.

R. R. 65, C. R. 36, Col. Andrew J. Smith.

Class of 1840—R. R. 33, C. R. 9, Col. Stewart Van Vliet.

R. R. 27, C. R. 15, Col. George W. Getty.

Class of 1841—R. R. 34, C. R. 1, Col. Zealous B. Tower.

R. R. 9, C. R. 2, Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

R. R. 41, C. R. 8, Col. Albion P. Howe.

Class of 1842—R. R. 17, C. R. 5, Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans.

R. R. 75, C. R. 18, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stewart.

R. R. 25, C. R. 22, Col. Charles L. Kilburn.

R. R. 133, C. R. 29, Capt. Napoleon J. T. Dunn.

R. R. 95, C. R. 55, Maj. James W. Albert.

Class of 1843—R. R. 28, C. R. 10, Col. Joseph J. Reynolds.

R. R. 4, C. R. 16, Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Augur.

Class of 1844—R. R. 90, C. R. 7, Maj. Alfred Pleasanton.

Class of 1845—R. R. 91, C. R. 4, Maj. William F. Smith.

R. R. 6, C. R. 5, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood.

R. R. 23, C. R. 8, Col. Fitz-John Porter.

R. R. 38, C. R. 17, Col. John P. Hatch.

Class of 1846—R. R. 43, C. R. 1, Col. Charles S. Stewart.

R. R. 37, C. R. 21, Col. Charles C. Gilbert.

R. R. 35, C. R. 22, Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson.

R. R. 30, C. R. 34, Col. James Oakes.

R. R. 32, C. R. 38, Col. Innis N. Palmer.

R. R. 31, C. R. 45, Col. De Lancey Floyd Jones.

R. R. 42, C. R. 46, Col. John D. Wilkins.

R. R. 46, C. R. 47, Col. Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Class of 1847—R. R. 50, C. R. 2, Col. John Hamilton.

R. R. 15, C. R. 8, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox.

R. R. 44, C. R. 9, Col. John S. Mason.

R. R. 52, C. R. 17, Col. Horatio G. Gibson.

R. R. 12, C. R. 20, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon (deceased).

R. R. 51, C. R. 21, Col. Clermont L. Best.

R. R. 98, C. R. 25, Capt. Henry B. Hendershot.

Class of 1848—R. R. 14, C. R. 3, Brig. Gen. James C. Duane.

R. R. 84, C. R. 9, Maj. Joseph C. Clark.

Jr. R. R. 55, C. R. 11, Col. John C. Tidball.

Class of 1849—R. R. 53, C. R. 2, Col. John G. Parke.

R. R. 18, C. R. 7, Brig. Gen. Beckman Du Barry.

R. R. 13, C. R. 9, Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird.

R. R. 61, C. R. 41, Col. Chauncey McKeever.

R. R. 40, C. R. 18, Col. Daniel McClure.

R. R. 97, C. R. 26, Capt. Joseph L. Tidball.

R. R. 7, C. R. 30, Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson.

R. R. 10, C. R. 31, Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird.

R. R. 82, C. R. 37, Maj. Joseph H. McArthur.

Class of 1850—R. R. 81, C. R. 1, Maj. Frederick E. Prime.

R. R. 20, C. R. 19, Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr.

R. R. 22, C. R. 20, Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin.

R. R. 8, C. R. 31, Brig. Gen. Robert MacFeeley.

Class of 1851—R. R. 62, C. R. 5, Col. Alexander Pinner.

R. R. 49, C. R. 13, Col. Alexander J. Perry.

R. R. 19, C. R. 10, Brig. Gen. Robert Williams.

R. R. 60, C. R. 31, Col. William D. Whipple.

R. R. 64, C. R. 32, Col. Henry C. Hodges.

R. R. 68, C. R. 40, Col. Joseph G. Tilford.

Class of 1852—R. R. 16, C. R. 1, Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey (deceased).

R. R. 57, C. R. 3, Col. George H. Elliott.

Mendell.

R. R. 39, C. R. 8, Col. James Van Vorst.

R. R. 11, C. R. 9, Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley.

R. R. 54, C. R. 24, Col. Peter T. Swaine.

R. R. 76, C. R. 26, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Evans.

R. R. 3, C. R. 30, Maj. Alexander McD. McCook.

R. R. 21, C. R. 40, Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins.

Class of 1853—R. R. 1, C. R. 7, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield.

R. R. 48, C. R. 8, Col. Matthew M. Blunt.

R. R. 69, C. R. 14, Col. George Bell.

R. R. 70, C. R. 19, Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

R. R. 73, C. R. 21, Col. John G. Chandler.

R. R. 53, C. R. 24, Col. Nelson R. Schweitzer.

R. R. 45, C. R. 37, Col. Elmer Otis.

R. R. 85, C. R. 38, Maj. Alfred E. Latimer.

Class of 1854—R. R. 58, C. R. 2, Col. Henry L. Abbot.

R. R. 2, C. R. 4, Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard.

R. R. 47.

C. R. 9, Col. Judson D. Bingham.

R. R. 66, C. R. 20, Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

R. R. 59, C. R. 28, Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Class of 1855—R. R. 63, C. R. 1, Col. Cyrus B. Comstock.

R. R. 74, C. R. 4, Col. George H. Elliott.

R. R. 78, C. R. 20, Lieut. Col. Lewis Merrill (deceased).

R. R. 119, C. R. 26, Capt. William W. Averell.

R. R. 67, C. R. 30, Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

Class of 1856—R. R. 77, C. R. 24, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman.

R. R. 92, C. R. 26, Capt. Charles B. Stivers.

R. R. 87, C. R. 42, Maj. James McMillan.

R. R. 86, C. R. 48, Maj. Herbert M. Enos.

Class of 1857—R. R. 88, C. R. 21, Maj. Edward R. Warner.

Class of 1858—R. R. 5, C. R. 11, Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin.

R. R. 72, C. R. 20, Col. John J. Upham.

Class of 1859—R. R. 100, C. R. 13, Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg.

R. R. 71, C. R. 35, Col. William H. Jordan.

Class of May, 1861—R. R. 79, C. R. 32, Lieut. Col. Eugene B. Beaumont.

R. R. 102, C. R. 42, Capt. Wright Rivers.

Class of 1862—R. R. 116, C. R. 20, Capt. William C. Bartlett.

R. R. 104, C. R. 25, Capt. James H. Rolling.

R. R. 92, C. R. 26, Maj. James H. Lord.

Class of 1863—R. R. 103, C. R. 21, Capt. Robert Catlin.

R. R. 129, C. R. 22, Capt. Charles H. Lester.

Class of 1864—R. R. 93, C. R. 16, Maj. Cullen Bryant.

R. R. 109, C. R. 22, Capt. Charles King.

R. R. 110, C. R. 33, Capt. John P. Walker.

Class of 1865—R. R. 94, C. R. 2, Maj. John C. Mallery.

R. R. 111, C. R. 13, Capt. Frederick A. Hinman.

Class of 1866—R. R. 90, C. R. 6, Maj. George W. Polhemus.</

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BILL AS REPORTED BY SENATE COMMITTEE.

S. 2,202—Mr. Hawley: To reorganize the line of the Army, and so forth. That the line of the Army shall consist of a battalion of engineers as now organized by law, ten regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery, and twenty-five regiments of infantry, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the Hospital Corps, shall be limited to thirty thousand.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of the officers, enlisted men, and veterinary surgeons now authorized by law, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, twelve Captains, fourteen first Lieutenants, twelve Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two principal musicians, and twelve batteries: Provided, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be organized shall have, in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law, four Corporals, two Followers and one Saddler: And provided further, That each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may, in the discretion of the President, have two additional Sergeants.

Sec. 4. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, twelve Captains, fourteen First Lieutenants, twelve Second Lieutenants, the Chaplains now authorized by law, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two principal musicians, and twelve companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each.

Sec. 5. That each regiment of the line of the Army shall have one Adjutant and one Quartermaster, each of whom shall be selected from the First Lieutenants of the regiment, and, except as herein provided, the organization of troops, batteries, and companies of each arm of the service shall remain as now fixed by law: Provided, That the grades of Artificer and Wagoner are hereby abolished.

Section 6 provides that vacancies occurring in the line after July 1, 1896, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority from the next lower grade in the several arms of cavalry, artillery and infantry, respectively, and the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion shall remain in force.

Sec. 7. That the graduates of the Military Academy may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned as additional Second Lieutenants as provided in the Act approved May 17, 1886.

Sec. 8. That this Act shall take effect July 1, 1896, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles McClure gave a dinner party this week, the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Avis, Lieut. and Mrs. Beall, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Evans and Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel McClure. The ball given by Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty and Lieut. and Mrs. Evans was the most pleasant affair of the kind given at the post for a long time. The hall was artistically draped with the Army flags of all the different corps. In the soft light of several rose colored lamps in one corner of the large hall the guests were received, Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty and Lieut. and Mrs. Evans being assisted receiving by the Misses Augur, Miss Davis of El Paso, and Miss Baldwin and Col. Bailey. At midnight a delicious supper was served, after which the guests again returned to the ball-room and dancing was resumed. Those present were: Col. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Augur, Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Capt. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Avis, Lieut. and Mrs. Winans, Lieut. and Mrs. Beall, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Duval, Miss Pell, Miss Augur, Miss Jane Augur, Miss Baldwin, Miss Lillie Beall, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Offley, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Magoffin, Miss Davis, Miss Beall, Miss Nannie Beall, Miss Moore, Miss Buford, Miss Chelton, Miss Walz, Miss Logan, Miss Evelyn Logan, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Lowe, Lieut. Baldwin, Lieut. McBroon, Maj. Logan, Mr. Newman, Mr. Magoffin, Mr. Butler, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Neff, Mr. Newman, Mr. Walz, Mr. Steffan, Capt. Scobell, of the English Army, Mr. McCann, Mr. Fred Logan, Mr. Brown, Mr. Chris Augur.

Capt. and Mrs. Hinton entertained Col. Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure and the Misses Augur at dinner last week.

RUSSIAN NOTES.

Commenting on the strained relations between England and France in consequence of the Egyptian question, our St. Petersburg exchange, "The Novosty," after noting the violence of language employed in France, observes that "It is impossible to speak either of war or a rupture in the existing state of affairs. During the past eighteen years the peculiarity of these excitements is that they have either been brought to a conclusion by peaceful means or have remained undecided, in the interest of the peace of Europe. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that all the European governments that are making the colossal outlays on the maintenance of an armed peace are the very ones which most of all fear war and in the decisive moment are ready to agree to any arrangement provided it will continue the peace. A conspicuous example of an arrangement of this kind we have seen in the case of the Armenian question. In November and December of last year there were moments when war seemed unavoidable. However, not a single power was bold enough to push the issue to a war. The Egyptian question will be resolved in the same way." But even did the internal affairs of France, England, Germany, Austria and Italy justify serious thought of war, Russia would not intervene. "Her policy of peace-lover was established in the best possible way in her dealings with the Bulgarian and Armenian questions."

Passing from the specific question to general considerations, "The Novosty," in the course of the same article says: "But, unfortunately, it must be noted that the character of this peace does not give general satisfaction. From time to time the people protest against the armed peace, finding it too dearly bought. . . . But the existing order of things has its consolations. First of all, the present huge proportions of the Armies is an obstacle to war. Secondly, the Armies of the day, on account of the manner of their organization, cannot hope to cope with the Armies of former days, which were composed of trained soldiers who had consecrated their lives to

their profession. The Armies of the present day are becoming more and more to be militia and consequently alarm no one. The recent defeat of the Italians in Abyssinia serves as an excellent illustration of this idea. Formerly when an Army of between sixty and eighty thousand men was considered sufficient, wars were frequent. But now it is not so. Now every government understands that to move an Army of a million men and keep them on a war footing means to plunge it into ruin. Only for this fear there would have been no objection to a war." The difficulty is, therefore, in the present system of a general recruitment. "The Novosty" finds a tacit protest against the continuance of this system in the unwillingness to permit a reduction of the term of service. However, if a rule of two years' service should be adopted the government would soon discover that the men thus equipped would be unable to endure the hardships of an actual campaign, as was the case with the young Italian troops in Africa. When this point has been satisfactorily demonstrated, "The Novosty" thinks that the governments might wisely "return to the system of small but thoroughly equipped Armies."

GOVERNOR MORTON'S STAFF.

The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" (Republican) says of the report concerning Gov. Morton's staff referred to elsewhere:

"The fact, if it is a fact, that these persons were State officers, one of whom was acting as the official representative of the State and all of whom will be generally understood to have been so acting, leaves the State no escape from responsibility for their conduct nor from the duty of disavowing it in the most emphatic and public manner possible.

"If the three men who unlawfully wore National Guard uniforms and unlawfully assumed military titles were, as is alleged, Senator Mullin, Senator Higgins, and Senate Clerk Kenyon, Section 107 of the Military Code, which subjects each of them to a fine of \$100, and any other law that provides a punishment for their offense, should be enforced against them at once.

"If it really was Adj't. Gen. McAlpin who introduced these three disguised civilians to Marshal Yamagata as military officers of high rank, he, more than any other officer in the State service charged with like conduct, ought to be court-martialed for 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' and, if found guilty, ought to be dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the State of New York. It is the plain duty of the Commander-in-Chief instantly to move in this matter, before the United States War Department can move in the matter, as it is pretty sure to do, if it is true, as asserted, that the three civilians were presented to Marshal Yamagata as officers of the United States Army. The Army doesn't look kindly on jokes of that sort.

"Nor will the fact, if it is a fact, that it was the highest staff officer in the State, who was principally concerned in this outrage, alter the situation or the duty to themselves of the other persons in the military service of the State who were present at that reception. Every self-respecting officer of the National Guard who is likely to be suspected of having had anything to do with this affair, will demand a court of inquiry.

"This matter ought not to be allowed to drop, nor is it likely to be neglected. The whole country as well as the whole State is interested in wiping off this public disgrace, and public opinion as to the duty of the State in the matter is all one way."

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

1st Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., Instructor in Department of Electricity and Mines, returned to the post April 16, from a seven days' leave, which he spent at Dartmouth College, N. H. Post Chaplain C. W. Freeland, U. S. Army, who has been away from the post since April 16, returned home on Tuesday morning, April 21. Maj. E. B. Moseley, Surg., U. S. Army, who has been quite unwell for the past month, is rapidly improving, and we hope to see him out in a few days. The Board for the examination of gunners commenced its labors April 21, and it is expected that about two days will be consumed in completing the examination of each battery. As there are eight batteries at the post it will require sixteen days to complete the examination. Ord. Sgt. T. V. Turney, U. S. Army, was absent from the post from April 13 to 16, attending a session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Charlottesville, Va., Sgt. Turney was honored at this session by being elected to the office of Grand Master of the State, a distinction probably never before failing to the lot of a soldier of the U. S. Army. 1st Sgt. August Horn and Pvt. Fred Roberts also attended the session of the Grand Lodge. 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., was at the post last week on a short visit, stopping at the Hygeia Hotel. Mrs. Wisser, wife of Lieut. J. P. Wisser, left the post last week for California, where she expects to spend the summer. Miss Edith Vickery, daughter of Maj. Vickery, Surg., U. S. Army, retired, is at the post visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis. The new hotel, Hotel Chamberlin, seems to be doing a good business, and from appearances is getting the better of the old Hygeia just at present. The Artillery School Baseball Club has organized for the season, and have played some very good games. On April 13 it played a club of Indian boys from the Hampton Normal School and won by the score of 15 to 11. The Indians play good ball, and to beat them our club had to put their best foot forward. Lieut. Flagler, Corps of Engineers, and Lieut. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., are playing on the club, and their presence make the club very much stronger than it otherwise would be. The past week has been exceedingly warm. On last Thursday the thermometer registered 91 in the shade. Prof. James Mercur, U. S. Army, died at the Hygeia Hotel this afternoon. The professor has been here some time, but it was not thought that the end was so near. If arrangements can be made, Mrs. Mercur will take the remains to West Point, leaving here to-night. Lieut. J. P. Wisser, 1st Art., will accompany her.

The difference in the progress of the work on the gunboats is shown in the fact that while no payment has yet been made on gunboat No. 13, awarded to John H. Dialogue, of Wilmington, the third payments have been made on account of the construction of boats No. 11 and 12, building by the Bath Iron Works. The Crescent Shipbuilding Company, of Elizabethport, N. J., has received the second payment on boat No. 10, and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, has received first payments on gunboats 14 and 15.

"Harper's Round Table" for April 7 contains an article by Richard Barry, illustrated by instantaneous flash-light photographs, of Troop A Cadets, showing them in "dress parade," "column of fours" and "wrestling."

PERSONALS.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter is still at Puget Sound waiting for the completion of the dock so that he can witness its trial.

Naval Constr. W. L. Capps is very much pleased with his Pacific coast station and is making himself popular in San Francisco society.

Lieut. G. W. Mentz, U. S. N., was made the father of a son April 20, born at New Brighton, S. I. To say that his father is a happy man at the event is to put it mildly. We tender congratulations.

Former New York County Auditor Maurice Fitzgerald, who died April 21 at Brooklyn, served in the U. S. Navy in the "forties," and after leaving the Navy was employed for some time as superintendent of the rigging department in the Navy Yard.

The President appointed on Wednesday last Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of Christ Church, New York City, to Chaplain at West Point for a term of four years. Dr. Shipman has an enviable reputation as a churchman and an orator and his worth has been frequently attested by those who know him.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are Capt. A. Morton, Westminster; Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., St. Cloud; Col. C. W. Foster, Park Avenue; Col. G. B. Sandford, Murray Hill; Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Lieut. M. B. Saffold, Col. S. M. Mansfield, C. E., Grand Hotel; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House.

One of the visitors in Washington during the week was Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota. Gen. Brooke was a delegate from Minnesota to the National Arbitration Convention, which was held in the Capital City. Gen. Brooke called at the War Department and paid his respects to the Secretary of War and Gen. Miles.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending April 22: Chief Engr. Louis J. Allen, U. S. N.; Paymr. T. G. Hobbs and wife, U. S. N.; Paymr. F. T. Arms, U. S. N.; Maj. T. W. Symonds, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. D. Parker, U. S. A.; Pay Insp'r. John H. Stevenson, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N.; Lieut. Chester Hard and wife, U. S. A.

The New York State Board of Examiners for small arms, consisting of Albert D. Shaw, Chairman; Eliphalet Bliss, and Prof. Robert H. Thurston, began the test of rifles submitted at the armory of the 13th Regt. on April 20. The board has some nine rifles submitted to it for test, including the Winchester, the Savage, the Briggs-Kneeland, the Blake, and the Benton. Only rifles of American inventors are eligible.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are Comdr. John Schouler, St. James; Naval Cadet R. W. McNeely, Chaplain M. M. Goodwin, Sturtevant House; Naval Cadet R. H. Chappell, Westminster; Naval Cadet G. S. Galbraith, Astor House; P. A. Engr. F. J. Schell, Union Square; Naval Cadets R. C. Moody and E. Winslow, Ensign N. C. Twinning, Grand Hotel; Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N.; Lieut. Chester Hard and wife, U. S. A.

On April 20 Judge Gary delivered the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case involving the validity of the will of the late Adm'l. Porter. The proceedings were instituted by Mrs. Elena Campbell, daughter of the Admiral, because of an alleged discrimination against her in the codicil to the will. The case came from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on an allegation of an error, the decision there sustaining the validity of the will and the codicil. The opinion now rendered reverses this decision and remands the case for further proceedings on the ground that the District Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in probate proceedings involving an effort to pass real estate.

The Walker Board returned to Washington on Sunday night from New York. Its trip from Hampton Roads to New York was a disappointment in one respect, but in others it was very instructive. It was the desire of the board to see whether the operation of the 13-inch guns would be affected by the water dashing on the vessel's decks, such as would have occurred if a heavy swell had been on. Unfortunately, the sea was smooth and the Indiana cleaved her way through the water at a 13½-knot gait without wetting her deck. The board was very much pleased with the firing of the 8-inch guns over the 13-inch turrets. The rear sight holes in the hood of one of the latter turrets were stopped up and the 8-inch gun was fired directly over the hood. The observer stationed in the turret at the time reported that he experienced no ill effect and was not prevented by either the shock or the blast from training one of the 13-inch guns. The location of the sighting hoods in the 13-inch turret of the superposed design prevents the use of rear sights in the sighting hood and the stopping of these sights on the Indiana's 13-inch turret made them practically the same, so far as enabling the board to make comparison was concerned. The results of this experiment were very gratifying to some of the members of the board and especially to Capt. R. D. Evans, who is strongly opposed to superposed turrets. It is said that the board rather favors the location of turrets as provided in the design for the battleship Iowa. The question of free board is entering a great deal in the board's determination of this matter. It is reported at the Department that a majority of the board is opposed to double deck turrets, but this is indefinite, as new points may arise which may cause a change of opinion.

The Senate Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bills to pension Ira Harris, formerly a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, at the rate of \$30 per month; to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. Thos. Lincoln Casey at \$75 per month; to pension the widow of Maj. Clifton Comly at \$35 per month; to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz at \$50 per month, and to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. William Vandever, of the volunteer service. The same committee has reported adversely the bill to pension the widow of Lieut. Col. F. O. Wyse, who tendered his resignation Nov. 1, 1862, on the ground that he was unable to perform active duty to his own satisfaction or to the interests of the service. His resignation was accepted, to date July 25, 1863. In February, 1879, he was reappointed and placed on the retired list as a Lieutenant Colonel. The report of the committee says: "The claim to this pension is utterly wanting in merit. His service was conspicuous for the absence of anything to command him to unusual favor; indeed, to any favor. He apparently rendered no service in war, but the indication is that he avoided it. A regular officer, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, he had before him at the beginning of the Civil War every prospect of honor to himself and opportunity to repay his country the debt of honor he owed it. He withdrew himself from both, and yet succeeded in procuring a special act of Congress by which he enjoyed the pay of a retired officer for the residue of his life. There is nothing to prove, and surely no presumption, that his death resulted from any cause due to any service in the line of duty. No claim can be recognized for such a career without gross injustice to the worthy men who are deserving of the favor of the government, both in repute and in risk to an overburdened system."

Col. G. F. Towle, U. S. A., registered at the "Herald" office, Paris, France, April 20.

Lieut. W. H. Morford, 3d Inf., left Fort Snelling April 12, to return about the middle of June.

Capt. J. A. Fessenden, U. S. A., has been elected a member of the Common Council of Stamford, Conn.

Lieut. F. B. Jones, 22d Inf., of Fort Keogh, has been visiting for some time past at 35 Erskine street, Detroit, Mich.

Comdr. J. D. Graham, U. S. N., has gone to Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., for the summer, where his address is the Mitchell House.

Maj. Mott Hooton, U. S. A., on leave for some months at Atlantic City, N. J., is expected to rejoin at Fort Harrison, Mont., early in May.

Maj. W. A. Elderkin, U. S. A., who is closing up his official business at Los Angeles, Cal., is expected in Chicago about the middle of May.

Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surg. U. S. A., was expected in Washington, D. C., this week from St. Augustine, Fla., to be examined for retirement.

Lieut. Chester Harding, C. E., has closed up his official affairs in St. Louis and goes to Washington for duty in the office of Gen. Craighill.

Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M., U. S. A., stationed at Atlanta, has been elected commander of the Department of Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic.

Sixty veterans of the Texas-Mexican war, now all left alive, have been celebrating this week the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto in Galveston.

Dominick Glynn, Boatswain U. S. N., was married April 8, at Mare Island, Cal., to Miss Annie Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ward, of Vallejo.

Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art., on a short leave this week from Fort McHenry, Md., visited in New York City, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav., with his troop at Fort Ethan Allen, are expected to be in camp with New Hampshire troops at Concord from June 8 to 12 next.

Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., has this week a regimental Adjutant to appoint in succession to Lieut. Hunter Liggett, whose four years in the position expire April 25.

Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., is due in Tallahassee next week preparatory to a short tour of duty with Florida State troops at Panama Park, near Jacksonville.

Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., has rejoined at Washington Barracks from a trip to Cold Spring, N. Y., to attend the marriage of his brother George to Miss Kemble.

Capt. Chas. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav., on leave for some time past and visiting at 1528 I street N. W., Washington, D. C., is due in a few days at Fort Assumption, Mont.

Lieut. T. W. Moore, 22d Inf., on six months' leave from Fort Keogh since Jan. 20 last, is a frequent visitor in New York City, where his address is care University Athletic Club.

Capt. C. M. Gandy, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on a short leave from Washington Barracks, where his father died recently, is with relatives at Ocean View, Cape May County, N. J.

Monday next, April 27, the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, will in many sections be voluntarily observed as a holiday. Had Grant lived he would have been now seventy-four years of age.

Capt. W. R. Bourne, U. S. A., who served gallantly in a New York regiment during the war, afterwards in the 42d U. S. Inf., and retired on account of wounds received in line of duty, is now living at Shell Lake, Wis.

Maj. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger and staff are among the distinguished guests to be present in Brooklyn on April 25, the occasion of the presentation to the city by the Union League Club of an equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Capt. A. B. Heyl, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., was to be married at Fort Thomas, Ky., April 21, to Miss Charlotte Kilgour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kilgour. After a short wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Canby, Washington.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Med. Dir. Henry M. Wells, U. S. N., on duty at the New York Navy Yard, has begun suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover \$10,000 damages from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for injuries received Feb. 10, 1894.

A Newport (R. I.) despatch says: The famous Charlotte Cushman villa has been rented to Lieut. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., for next season. Lieut. Clover is expected to be the leader of the very large circle of Army and Navy people at Newport next season.

The Daughters of the American Revolution opened their exhibition of Colonial, Revolutionary and other historical relics in Assembly Hall in the United Charities Building, New York, April 20. Among the many present at the opening were Maj. Gen. Ruger and Commo. Kilgour.

In the announcement of the fifty-first annual meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society, to be held in the State House at Columbus next month, Capt. James E. Pilcher, Med. Dept., is down for a paper on the "Present Status of Military Medicine and Surgery and Their Relations to General Practice."

"Recruiting Officer, New York," replying in the New York "Sun" to sundry criticisms on the quality of the recruits enlisting for the Army, says: "Finally, based on European standards, the United States Army, in physique, intelligence and fitness is a true corps d'elite. It has never run; it was never before in better shape or composed of better material. We are not begging any one to join it, and it's a pity there is not more of it."

A Washington (D. C.) gossip writes that Lafayette Square Opera House was packed Thursday afternoon, April 16, by a most fashionable audience to witness amateur theatricals by a company headed by Mrs. Eleanor Sherman Thackara, daughter of the late Gen. Sherman, who is visiting her uncle, Senator Sherman. Nobody here knew that Mrs. Thackara had any histrionic tastes or talents until lately. She sustained her parts with great cleverness and received no end of applause.

In his report in favor of the bill to place Francis W. Seeley, who resigned from the 4th Art. in 1864, on the retired list, Senator Sewell, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said: "Capt. Seeley commanded one of the finest batteries in our service. He was always present with his command, and while in the hottest of the fight—being second highest in loss of men and horses during the war—always saved his guns, even in the most critical positions, as that at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The perusal of his record will show that he was a most gallant officer, one who was a credit to the service, and one who took his full share of fighting during the war. The writer of this report witnessed the gallant handling of his guns at Chancellorsville, and again at Gettysburg stood by his side, with an infantry support, while he pounded the advancing columns of Longstreet's attack on the second day."

Maj. J. M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., of Fort Sill, is expected to leave there in a few days on leave, a portion of which he may spend in Omaha.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., by this time likely in Moscow ready to attend the coronation of the Czar, reached his sixty-fifth birthday on Wednesday of this week, April 22. We wish him many happy returns.

The various patriotic societies, male and female, have been quite busy this week celebrating with enthusiasm the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, etc. Among those present at Delmonico's, New York, with the Daughters of the Revolution was Commo. W. Sicard, U. S. N.

The sensational report in the daily press April 20 that the Old Dominion steamship Guyandotte, bound from New York for Norfolk and Newport News, had been struck by a shell fired from the proving ground at Sandy Hook while on her way out is positively denied. Capt. Heath is quoted as saying that "no shot came within a mile of the Guyandotte."

An article on "Army Pets" states that Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles when stationed at Fort Keogh was the owner of a pretty pair of young elks that were the wonder and admiration of every one who saw them. They had been thoroughly broken to harness and behind them the General could often be seen spinning across the snow-covered prairie at a 2:40 gait.

The Golf Club at Governors Island, under the presidency of Gen. H. C. Corbin, is now fully organized and equipped and is looking forward with pleasure to the advent of the golfing season. Among members are Maj. Gen. Ruger, Gen. Sawtelle, Col. Barr, Col. Ward, Maj. Hoff, Capt. Gilman and Lieuts. Cummins, Fuger and Wise. The ladies of the island also take a great interest in the club.

Chaplain Donald McLaren, U. S. N., recently retired, his wife and daughters were to sail this week, April 23, on the Fulda, for abroad, to remain about six months. Scotland, the home of Chaplain McLaren's ancestors, will be one of the especial places visited. The New York "Times," in referring to the trip, gives a portrait of the chaplain and refers in commendatory terms to his excellent record of faithful service.

The Fort Leavenworth Juvenile Company appeared April 14 for the last time during this season in an original comedy, entitled "Two Days in Italy," the joint production of the artists appearing therein. The cast was as follows: Mrs. Osborne, Miss Margaret Wagner; Miss Helen Osborne, Miss Lucille Dent; Miss Violet Osborne, Miss Lillian Moon; Peasant, Miss Mary Finley; Mr. John Smith, of Kickapoo, Mr. James S. Greene; Mr. Svengali, of Salt Creek, Mr. Palmer Swift.

A complimentary reception was given at Fort Wingate April 10 to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morris, who are visiting at the post, by Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav. Among those attending were Col. G. G. Hunt and Miss Hunt, Lieut. Col. Noyes, Maj. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Sibley, Capt. Schofield, Capt. Everett, M. D.; Lieut. and Mrs. Brett, Lieut. Sargent, Lieut. Bryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Trout, Lieut. Bean, Miss Codwise, Dr. Wardburg and Dr. Atherton. The hall was tastefully decorated under the personal supervision of Lieut. Brainard.

Surrounded by four generations of descendants, which include 142 persons, "Aunt Hannah" Chard celebrated, April 20, her 107th birthday at the home of her seven-year-old son Joel at Ferrel, N. J. Her father was Peter Mildeberger, Captain of a man-of-war, who died when she was an infant. Mrs. Chard says her husband's grandfather and sister owned 1,500 acres of land on the present site of the city of Brooklyn and she has a claim against the city for \$16,000,000. An attempt was made to press the suit twenty-six years ago, when members of the family allege their counsel were bought off by interested parties.

A recent despatch from Chadron, Neb., says: A new phase of the fight on the Fort Robinson canteen came up when the U. S. Marshal arrived from Omaha with writs of habeas corpus in favor of one of the Army officers in the custody of the sheriff for operating the canteen. The sheriff is required to show to the U. S. Court by what authority he holds U. S. Army officers for alleged offenses committed on property over which the Federal government has exclusive control. Those who inspired the arrest of the exchange officers primarily are anxious to drop the matter, but the officers at the fort insist that the issue be settled.

Mr. Charles J. Tilden, class of '96, Harvard University, informs us that Frank J. Affleck, who is reported to have been court-martialed at Vancouver Barracks for desertion, is not a graduate of Harvard, as was stated in the newspaper despatch. Mr. Tilden says: "No man of that name ever graduated from any department of this university. I have carefully examined the lists of graduates, which are kept in the college library, and so make the statement authoritatively. Moreover, that is not the kind of man that does graduate from Harvard. Many men who have nothing to lose by lying seem to think it amusing to claim Harvard, or some other well-known institution, as their alma mater. Consequently reports often get into the public press which are not only misleading to readers but manifestly unfair to the college."

The marriage, April 8, of Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., to Mrs. Fidelia E. Mead, at St. Paul's, Key West, was, says the Equator "Democrat," elegantly unpretentious and in good taste. The ushers, who in full uniform gallantly served at the ceremonies, were Comdr. J. K. Adams and 1st Asst. Engr. Bennett, of the U. S. S. Amphitrite, and Surg. J. R. Kear and Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., from the barracks. There were many bridal presents excellent in taste and appropriate. The happy couple left the same night for the North, visiting St. Augustine and Washington en route to Brooklyn, where they will be at home, the groom having been assigned to duty in the engineering department at the Navy Yard. Mrs. Mead was the widow of the late F. W. Mead, U. S. N., and is well known and highly esteemed in society, and Civil Engr. Prindle has made many friends by his kindly manner.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, Revenue Cutter Service, was married on the morning of April 15 at Buffalo to Elizabeth Heloise, daughter of Hon. John B. Weber, of that city. As reported in the "Army and Navy Journal" last week. The wedding took place in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. John Mitchell officiating. A brilliant assemblage entirely filled the beautiful church. The groom was attended by Lieut. West as his best man. Immediately following the ceremony breakfast was served at the town residence of the bride's father, covers being laid for eighty. Many prominent people were present, the guests including Chief Justice Fuller, Mrs. H. C. Wallace (née Fuller), the bride's classmate at Well's College; Mr. and Mrs. Beecher (née Fuller), ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Publisher Geo. F. Sinney, and Managing Editor H. N. Cary, New York "Times"; State Historian of New York Hugh Hastings, Consul General to Berlin de Kay, Mr. Horace See and Comptroller of the Currency Roberts. The wedding was the most prominent one in Buffalo of the season.

Col. G. B. Sanford, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week, registering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Chaplain C. W. Freeland, U. S. A., was expected back at Fort Monroe this week from a fortnight's leave.

Lieut. R. McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., has rejoined at Boise Barracks from a short visit to Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. A. V. Anderson, 6th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth for duty with Troop K, of his regiment.

Lieut. Geo. E. Houle, 3d Inf., has arrived in the East from Fort Snelling to spend until the middle of June on leave.

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., stationed at Governors Island, visited friends in Washington, D. C., this week.

Maj. J. H. Belcher, U. S. A., residing at 148 Washington street, Salem, Mass., reached his sixty-eighth birthday on April 20.

Col. D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., residing at 4042 Walnut street, Philadelphia, reached his seventy-first birthday on April 23.

Maj. Frank Bridgeman, U. S. A., has been recuperating under treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. B. L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., after a short but pleasant tour of duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf., relinquished duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week to spend two months on leave for the benefit of his health.

Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf., Intely in Genoa, Italy, has returned and is now in New York City and will return to Madison Barracks towards the end of April.

Lieut. H. C. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, was at Fort Leavenworth this week on his tour securing information to be embodied in the General's annual report.

Mrs. Fred. George, of Laramie, Wyo., cousin of Mrs. Beck and sister of Secretary of State Hinrichsen, of Illinois, has for the past few weeks been a guest of Capt. William H. Beck, U. S. A., and Mrs. Beck at Winnebago Agency, Neb.

Maj. J. H. Smith, 2d Inf., was a guest of Capt. William H. Beck, Acting Indian Agent, Winnebago and Omaha Reservations, and Mrs. Beck some days the early part of this month. His orders were to locate target grounds for the troops at Fort Omaha.

Lieut. Col. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., and his associates at Fort Logan on a board to report upon a site for a rifle range at that post have completed their labors and submitted their report to Gen. Wheaton. It is not so easy to secure a suitable site nowadays as it was years ago.

Maj. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, has been sued by his wife for divorce. The long bill is full of charges of cruelty said to have been practiced by the husband upon his wife and children. Once before the wife asked the court to separate her from her husband. This was in July, 1890.

The exhibition drill given Wednesday by Troop A, 2d Cav., Capt. F. W. Kingsbury, under the able direction of Lieut. H. T. Allen, has been generally conceded one of the best drills of its kind ever seen at this post. Every man mounted and vaulted his horse over all the hurdles, and every man rode a pair of horses, standing on their backs—an unusual feat for any cavalry troop. Lieut. Allen was heartily congratulated by every one on the splendid performance of his men, and much credit was given 1st Sergt. Briand.—Fort Riley "Guidon."

At Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Corinne Harrison, daughter of Mrs. N. B. Harrison and the late Capt. Harrison, U. S. N., and Ensign Philip Williams, U. S. N., son of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., were married by Rev. Dr. Hardin, rector of St. Paul's Church. Palms were grouped about the chancel and white roses decked the altar. The ushers were Dr. Louis Morris, Lieut. Louis R. de Steiguer and Lieut. Davis, of the Navy, and Mr. Robert Douglas. Miss Cammack was maid of honor. The bride was escorted by Dr. Stewart Harrison. With a crown of white embroidered satin was worn the thread lace veil worn by her great-grandmother, wife of Gov. Plater, sixth Governor of Maryland. The veil was held with a diamond sunburst, and she carried white carnations. The best man was Lieut. Philip Lansdale, U. S. N. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Williams, parents of the groom; the Misses Williams, Mrs. Cutts, Adml. and Mrs. Ramsay, Adml. Upshur, Mrs. Lamont, Miss Stevenson, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Doe, Mrs. John Moorhead and Mrs. and Miss Hooper, of Boston. The couple left for a short wedding trip and upon their return will go to Indian Head, where Ensign Williams is stationed.

In their report in favor of a pension for the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday, the House Committee says of Mrs. Doubleday: "She is now far advanced in life, is in feeble health and requires care and medical attendance, which she is not able to secure with the amount provided for in the existing pension. We find that after Gen. Doubleday's retirement from the Army he lived very economically in the village of Mendon, N. J., and devoted all his income above the amount necessary for his support to the providing of a policy of insurance in behalf of his widow; that shortly before his death the insurance company failed, and that his last hours were clouded with the fear that his widow would come to want. We find that independent of the notable services of her husband in behalf of the Union, she herself, during a long life as his companion, upon the frontier and in campaign, rendered valuable service to the country. Particularly was this the case in the Florida wars, when she remained with her husband in the wilderness, and by her presence and influence over the soldiers assisted in maintaining discipline and good order; also at Fort Sumter, when it was besieged and the garrison very small, she took her regular turn in relieving the guards and in keeping watch of the approach of the enemy, and also in securing medical supplies from Charleston."

At Sedan, Gen. Sheridan, as Military Commissioner from the United States, was present on the summit of the little hill where King William, Bismarck, Moltke, and a group of notable officers were watching for the end. Moltke was standing by a large telescope mounted on a tripod. Spread upon the ground at his feet lay maps of the region around about, which at moments he studied attentively. It was Sheridan—quick of eye and judgment—who first perceived with whom the victory rested. When that final charge (of the French) failed, the German ring closed as with a snap, and Sheridan, as he shut his binocular, broke the strained silence with the exclamation: "It is all over with the French now!" At the words Moltke left his telescope, stalked aside to where Sheridan sat, and silently shook hands with the American soldier who had felt the pulse of many battles.—Illustrated American.

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THE DOUGH BOYS.

In the April 11 number of the "Journal," page 572, a correspondent, referring to a piece of music, by Col. Daingerfield Parker, called the "Dough Boy March," gives the probable origin of the term dough boy as coming from the Mexican word adobie, and applied as a nickname to infantry soldiers, because much of their time was occupied, when in the Southwest before the War of the Rebellion, in constructing houses of adobies. The correspondent asks if this was the true origin of the term. The writer of this paragraph well remembers seeing the term used in a military gazette published in Washington about 1837, bound copies of which may yet be found in some old libraries. The expression occurred in an article by Maj. Fabius Whiting (I think it was Fabius), of the artillery, giving an amusing description of military matters on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812-15; but Whiting made no mention of the origin of the term. At that time artillerists were called copperheads, because of a large copper or brass ornament worn on the front of their tall caps. J. C. T.

The Fabius Whiting referred to by our correspondent entered the Army as 2d Lieutenant of artillery Feb. 10, 1812, and died in May, 1842, at Lancaster, Mass., his native State, while a Captain and Brevet Major. In 1814 he was aid to Gen. Chandler.

The Army & Navy Chronicle, Editor S. B. Homans, was published in Washington commencing in 1834 and continued certainly until 1842. How much later we cannot say. Perhaps some of our readers can answer. We have the volumes for 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1841, 1842 and should be glad to complete the set. We have also a set of the "Military and Naval Magazine of the United States," published by Homans, from March, 1833, to February, 1836, inclusive. There was also "The United States Naval Chronicle," published by Charles W. Goldsborough, at Washington, in 1824. But this was a book. There are other publications for the regular and for the militia service in which we have specimens. Among these is "The Naval Magazine," edited by C. S. Stewart, M. A., aided by an advisory committee, published by the U. S. Naval Lyceum. The first number of this magazine appeared in January, 1836.

LEGS AND BODIES VERSUS HEADS.

Fort Wingate, N. M., April 12, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

By your paper we see that the Quartermaster General seems determined to give us a new head gear, to sort of form a memorial stone for future generations. Well, most of us don't care, as long as he will take such numbers of our present caps that we may have on hand at the time of issue in exchange for those of a newer style. But it is not thought just to leave all those old caps a dead loss on the hands of the owners. Could there not some pressure be brought to bear in the right quarter so as to make them look a little lower?

No cavalry man of any country is more poorly provided for in the matter of riding trousers and overcoats than ours. Virtually we have no riding trousers, yet the tendency of new drill regulations is to have a mounted service man mounted. Still we are furnished with infantry trousers, with the addition of a re-enforcement.

Guard mounting and all roll calls are habitually dismounted.

When doing mounted duty, the soldier has to stuff his trousers' legs either in a pair of leggings or boots. Just imagine how much they suffer in appearance when afterwards used for dismounted duty. Therefore a cavalry soldier is compelled to keep a whole wardrobe full of trousers if he desires to appear neat at all times; besides he must be an adept in changing clothing. This mode of wearing trousers causes them to "work up," if drilling, etc., and when the soldier dismounts he looks more like a farmer returning from a plowed field than like a soldier.

The overcoat is neither ornamental nor useful. The rider's legs are entirely unprotected, and a dress coat forms a by warmer protection than the so-called overcoat. The cape is, when worn mounted, a positive nuisance; the way she twists herself in and out of the sling belt is simply marvelous.

Oh, leave our heads alone, and take into consideration the unprotected condition of our bodies and legs.

TOUJOURS PRET.

SCOPE OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

(Extract of a lecture delivered by Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.)

The scope of military instruction in schools may be looked at from two standpoints. From a public or patriotic point of view the question arises, "How much does it contribute to the military strength of the nation?" From a private or selfish standpoint we inquire, "How much does it aid a young man to prepare for the battle of life?"

As a patriotic measure, military instruction should, it seems to me, be regarded as a preparation for service in the militia, and should consist both of instruction and discipline. Judging from the young men who come from military schools to the Institute of Technology, I should say that the training in such schools is very superficial, and the results are much less than they should be. I doubt whether in the average case such training is as good a preparation for military service as a corresponding amount of time spent in exercise in a gymnasium or at out-door sports. On the other hand there are a few of these boy-soldiers who are quite proficient, and I do not know how I should get along with my work at the Institute without these partially instructed members of each class. They are generally the ex-officers of the school organizations. As a rule, however, they do not know the manual of the sword, are incorrect in giving commands, have had little or no practice in the firings or bayonet exercises, and are lacking in military bearing and courtesy.

At the commencement of the current year a theoretical and practical examination was held at the Institute for the selection of officers and non-commissioned officers. The average mark on a scale of twelve of the forty-eight candidates who took the examination was seven and nine-tenths. This would not have been a bad showing had it represented the work of the entire class, but it represented that of a select few out of a hundred and twenty-six, who had had on an average two and one-half years' instruction, many of whom had been officers and non-commissioned officers. It may be safely asserted, I think, that the drill which boys get at such schools, although helpful in the case of the Technology battalion, which is formed anew every year, is of

no appreciable value to a militia organization, and even injures the militia by satiating boys with military service before they are out of school.

Turning now to the selfish aspect of military training, what should be its scope? There are many parents who wish their sons to have that sense of order, punctuality and obedience, the erect carriage and courteous demeanor which belong to the ideal soldier, but do not care to have them subjected to military discipline. To satisfy this class is impossible. Military instruction cannot be successfully carried on as a means of physical training. If it is to be a success, there must be more of the idea of war in the minds of teachers and pupils, for this is the only sanction for the strictness, not to say severity, which is essential. Gymnastics may make men strong, agile and erect, but it can never give them that steadiness and dignity which are the result of constant exercise under an authority which a gymnasium can never know.

I would recommend that fewer boys be required to take military instruction; that these should be volunteers from the higher classes; and that the school organizations be regularly inspected and reported on by military officers. Competitive drills, I have found, create an interest and zeal in my classes, and I believe them beneficial to schools and colleges; I think, however, that they should be participated in by the entire command and should be followed by a criticism by the judges, so that the pupils, teachers and public may know the good and bad points of the work on both sides.

ARTILLERY COMPETITION.

The details of the artillery practice, referred to last week, are as follows:

The battery competition will take place at posts where batteries are serving or at such others as the Department commander may determine. It will be separate for each battery and limited to the enlisted men. Competitions will take place each year at such times as may be prescribed, as soon as practicable after the termination of the annual instruction season, and will be as nearly as possible simultaneous for all regiments. Boards of three officers shall conduct them in each regiment. The object of this competition is to determine in each battery classification of gunners and also that of gunnery specialists by the excellence of their preliminary instructions. Upon arrival of regimental board each battery commander will submit a list of the names of all men in his battery who may be designated by him to compete for the position of gunner. Only these will take part in the competition. The competition will be in the nature of a competitive examination and each competitor will be examined in accordance with a schedule of qualifications which is included. In this work not only the accuracy, but also the promptness with which the operations are accomplished, will be taken into consideration. In the mechanical maneuvers, safety both to personnel and material being most important, speed will not be required. Upon the conclusion of the examination the board will arrange competitors as follows:

Those who have received from 70 to 80 per cent. of the maximum figure of merit will be classified as third-class gunners. Those who have received more than 80 per cent., but not more than 90 per cent., second class. Above 90 per cent., first class. All gunners will be provided with and will wear suitable insignia distinctive of their class. These badges will remain as the individual property of the wearer so long as successfully competed for in the annual competitions. Should a gunner in any competition fail to qualify in the class to which he belongs or should he qualify under higher or lower class he will surrender his badge for one of the class in which he qualifies. If any gunner has successfully competed for three successive seasons he may permanently retain and wear the badge of that class. The programme provides for an examination for gunnery specialists. Any enlisted man may enter this competition whether he has been previously examined or not. Two heads are included under which he may qualify and he may win badges under both.

Heavy artillery practice in each department will be held at such posts garrisoned by heavy artillery. Practice will be had with such breech-loading siege and sea-coast ordnance as may be available; otherwise with 8-inch converted rifles. Each battery commander will superintend in person all the details of the practice of his battery. Practice will be exclusively by the batteries. Before the firing begins and immediately after its termination the officer and non-commissioned officer in charge of any piece will inspect the piece, the carriage, the platform and equipment. Time used in the loading and firing of each round will be noted. This time will be reckoned from the command "Load," to the discharge of the piece, deducting for all necessary interruptions in the firing. The time of score will be the sum of all these times. The target for all direct firing will be a hypothetical vertical plane 210 feet long and 35 feet high at the end of the range and perpendicular to the line of fire. It will be divided into 11 zones. Hits in the central zone will be counted as 10. Hits in the upper portion and its several zones will count 75 per cent. and in the lower part and its several zones 50 per cent. of the value of hits in the central bull and its corresponding zones. For vertical firing at water targets the target will be a rectangle 100 yards long by 20 yards wide.

There shall be no regimental competition until the following conditions are fulfilled: The facilities for instruction and practice must be essentially equal for at least eight of the heavy batteries of the regiment. At least eight of the heavy batteries of the regiment must be able to select their respective competing detachments subject to the following conditions: No battery shall be entitled to representation in the regimental competition until able to select from its qualified gunners a gun detachment of 14 men, of whom 12 shall be privates. If in any regiment the conditions above described have been complied with the Commanding General of the Army may order a competition among the several batteries of the regiments which have so qualified. These competitions will be held once every two years. The department commander will designate two artillery officers, who, with the department inspector of artillery, will constitute a board for the purpose of grading the competing detachments. An additional artillery inspector will be similarly detailed to act as recorder. Preliminary exercise will consist of the service of the piece, mechanical maneuvers and competitive firing. The battery of the winning detachment at this competition will carry at all parades and other occasions of ceremony a "prize guidon" of such pattern and device as may be devised. Each enlisted man belonging to the winning detachment shall wear a distinctive insignia. These shall be held only until the next competition.

For the general artillery competition the programme provides that they shall be held at such time and place as the Commanding General may designate and will be conducted by a board of artillery officers appointed by him. The competitors will be the detachments which shall have been declared the winners in the respective regimental competitions. Each detachment will be commanded by its own battery commander. The regiment of the winning detachment shall receive a trophy of such value and device as the Secretary of War may approve,

and there shall appear on the Army Register under its name, "Winner of the General Artillery Prize, Season of —." The trophy is to be held only until the next competition.

HOW SHERIDAN CAME TO BE A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The New York "Sun" of the 11th inst. published what purports to be a letter written by Maj. Eugene G. Fechet, of the 6th Cav., published in the "Army and Navy Journal," concerning Gen. Sheridan's early career in the volunteer service, and my only reason for intruding upon you is to correct some statements made therein.

The 2d Michigan Cav. (not the 3d, as reported) was recruited in August and September, 1861, at Grand Rapids, Mich. Its first Colonel was Gordon Granger, whose commission, according to "Michigan in the War," was dated Sept. 2, 1861, although he did not assume command until the regiment arrived at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., later in the season. About the date of the capture of Fort Donaldson by Gen. Grant the regiment took transports from St. Louis down the Mississippi River, landing above Island No. 10, and marching around to New Madrid, below that island, under the command of Col. Granger, where it joined Gen. Pope's Army.

In March of that year (1862) Col. Granger was appointed Brigadier General. Upon the fall of Island No. 10 and after the battle of Shiloh the regiment shipped from New Madrid and landed at Pittsburg Landing, distant about thirty-five miles from Corinth. It soon marched to Farmington, in front of Corinth, and joined Gen. Halleck's Army.

It was here, on the 25th of May, that Gen. Sheridan, then a Captain on Gen. Halleck's staff, received the appointment as Colonel of the 2d Michigan Cav., as per the following order:

Military Department, Michigan,
A. G. O., Detroit, May 25, 1862.
G. O. No. 148.

Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed Colonel of the 2d Regt., Michigan Cav., to rank from this date.

Capt. Sheridan will immediately assume command of the regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JNO. ROBERTSON, Adj't. Gen.

I further quote "Michigan in the War," page 615:

"This order was made at Pittsburg Landing, Miss., by order of Gov. Blair, who was then there, and delivered to Capt. R. A. Alger and Q. M. Frank Walbridge, both of the 2d Michigan Cav., and by them delivered to Capt. Sheridan, who was then at Gen. Halleck's headquarters near Farmington."

No officer of our regiment ever saw Col. Sheridan until this commission (or appointment rather) was carried to him on the 26th of May. Capt. Sheridan had never received an intimation until that date, so he told me at the time and frequently afterwards, that he was to be appointed. Lieut. Walbridge had ridden from Farmington to Pittsburg Landing and back with me the day before, a distance of sixty miles, where we procured the appointment for Col. Sheridan, as above stated, and only an hour before the Governor and his Adjutant General took the boat for down river en route to Michigan. Sheridan's name was first proposed for the Colonelcy of that regiment by Gen. Granger. This is history. Yours very truly,

R. A. ALGER.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Rear Adm'l. T. H. Stevens, U. S. N., tells us in the "Youth's Companion" for April 16, 1896, how he served his apprenticeship before the days of the Naval Academy. Explaining how he came to choose a naval career, he says: "It is a general rule among Army and Navy people that a youth, on arriving at an age when he must select the line of life which he is to follow, chooses his father's profession, and it is equally usual for the father to desire any other occupation than his own for the son. It was thus in my case."

"My father was a naval officer who had achieved a brilliant reputation during the War of 1812. He had distinguished himself in a night attack upon the enemy's batteries on Niagara River, opposite Black Rock, and again at the age of eighteen, when he commanded one of Commo. Perry's ships in the battle of Lake Erie. His intimate friends were among the most gallant and famous of the survivors of the Wars of the Revolution and 1812, men to whom he was drawn by personal inclination as well as by the affiliations of the service."

"Tingeay, a veteran of the Revolution; Biddle, who captured the Penguin; Hull, who commanded the Constitution when she destroyed the Guerriere; Bainbridge, who captured the Java; Stewart, who made the famous fight against the Cyane and Levant, capturing them both; Morris, Hull's gallant 1st Lieutenant; Macdonough, who commanded our forces at the battle of Lake Champlain, and Perry, who met the enemy and made them ours at Lake Erie, were all intimates of my father and familiar to my sight."

"Some of these, and others of almost equal fame, used to meet at my father's house in Roxbury when I was a lad. They would drive out from Boston 'o dine with us, and then dinner was made the happiest meal of the day for youthful ears. After the covers were removed the cigars could be brought on, and the company would talk far into the night."

"They were all good talkers, and my father had a wide reputation as a raconteur. The seas of their time were different from these peaceful ones of ours; the pirates then roved with their skull and cross-bones along the south shores of the Mediterranean and the Spanish Main and the enemy's cruisers hovered around our own borders. They had a marvelous fund of reminiscence and anecdote to draw upon, and they made the most of it."

"These kindly ancient mariners were all great friends of mine, and by their bearing and story-telling heightened my growing determination to go to sea. My special cronies among them were Commo. Hull, Bainbridge and Macdonough."

"I got to know Commo. Hull best when he commanded the Washington Navy Yard, with my father as his second in command. He was short, rotund and burly, with a rolling gait, a rosy face and a twinkling eye—a regular Santa Claus of a man. He had the kindest of expressions and never passed one of the youngsters in the yard without a pleasant, friendly word."

"It was in my birthplace—Middletown, Conn.—that I met and formed a profound admiration for Josiah Tattnall, an officer who greatly distinguished himself at the mouth of the Pei-ho, in China—where he made his famous 'Blood is thicker than water' utterance—and who was afterward one of the most able and famous of the Confederate Captains. At the time I knew him he was preparing for a duel with a Mexican officer with whom he had had a difficulty. He had chosen my father for his second, and every afternoon I watched them as they strode off to the woods with their pistols for practice."

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOX, Asst. Sec'y.

Circular 2, Dept. M. O., April 21, 1896.

The attention of officers required to prepare and furnish final statements is called to the Act of Congress approved March 16, 1896, (General Orders No. 12, A. G. O., current series, Army Appropriation Act "For Pay of Enlisted Men"), directing "that hereafter no pay shall be retained." Final statements will be prepared accordingly computing the retained pay to include March 15, 1896, only. By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt, M. Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 20, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1896:

Lieut. Col. Levi C. Boote, retired, died April 18, 1896, at Wilmington, Del.

1st Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, 9th Inf., resigned April 15, 1896.

1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, retired, died April 15, 1896, at Pau, France.

2d Lieut. Horace G. Hambright, 22d Inf., died April 15, 1896, at Fort Yates, N. D.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

Circular 7, Dept. of East April 16, 1896.

The season for artillery practice at each artillery post in this Department will be as provided for in the Annual Schedule approved by the Department Commander.

The ranges for guns and field mortar will be as follows: 8-inch M. L. Rifle, 3,600 yards; 15-inch S. B. Gun, 3,200 yards; 3.6-inch B. L. Mortar, 1,000 yards, shell; 3.6-inch B. L. Mortar, 1,200 yards, shrapnel.

Post commanders will cause requisitions to be made for fuses and proper charges for these ranges, as required by General Orders No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 17, 1896.

Shell and shrapnel will be fired with bursting charges; the latter to be burst about 20 to 35 yards short of the target. The bursting point of shrapnel will be taken from the ends of a suitable base line with instruments; lateral deviation by transit.

In practice with guns and mortars of modern type, the ranges will be as follows: 8-inch B. L. Rifle, 6,000 yards; 10-inch B. L. Rifle, 7,000 yards; 12-inch B. L. Rifle, 8,000 yards; 12-inch B. L. Mortar, 6,000 yards.

Especial precautions will be taken to insure the range being clear of boats, large and small, before firing. Practice will be had with the 3.6-inch mortar over water when safe ranges cannot be obtained on land. By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger, H. C. Corbin, Asst. Adj. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, C. E., after he shall have complied with par. 4, S. O. 86, April 11, 1896, H. Q. A., will proceed to Tompkinsville, N.Y., take station for duty as engineer of the Third Light-House District, to relieve Maj. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers. (H. Q. A., April 22.)

Acting Hosp. Stew. Frank J. Harvey, tried by court martial at Davids Island and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced to be reduced to private of the Hospital Corps and to forfeit ten dollars per month of his pay for six months. The sentence is approved. (S. O. 90, D. E., April 18.)

Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. D., will proceed from Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., to the works of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., on official business pertaining to the installation of plant at Springfield Armory. (H. Q. A., April 17.)

Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will return to his proper station, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (S. O. 44, D. P., April 15.)

Lieut. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Asst. Surg., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, April 17.)

Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art., and Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., and Edward B. Moseley, Surg., during the examination of 1st Lieut. John A. Lundein, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

Capt. William Crozier, O. D., will proceed from N. Y. Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., on official business. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

The following transfers are ordered: Comy. Sergt. Isidore Crone, now on duty with Maj. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., Purchasing Commissary, San Francisco, Cal., to San Diego Barracks, Cal., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Patrick Lynch, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Maj. Charles P. Eagan, C. S. Comy. Sergt. Stephen F. Burgoyne, now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Rochus Scholgen, who will proceed to Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

Leave for one month and twenty-two days, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about May 13, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. George Montgomery, O. D. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 91, D. E., April 20.)

Leave for six months, on surgeon's cert., with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, is granted Post Chaplain John B. McCleery. (H. Q. A., April 21.)

Capt. Ashton B. Hoyl, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 21.)

1st Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E., is relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and with Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, for duty. (H. Q. A., April 22.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dep., will proceed from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of steel horse collars. (H. Q. A., April 22.)

Payment of troops for the muster of April 30, will be made in Dept. of Missouri by Lieut. Col. George W. Canfield, Chief Paymr., at Forts Brady and Wayne, Columbus Barracks and Fort Thomas; by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Rock Island Arsenal, Fort Leavenworth, the Army and Navy General Hospital and Indianapolis Arsenal; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, and Forts Riley, Sill and Reno. (S. O. 64, Dept. Mo., April 20.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's cert., is granted Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1896, is granted Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 64, Dept. Mo., April 20.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav. (S. O. 64, Dept. Mo., April 20.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The following transfers in the 4th Cav. are made: Capts. Wilber E. Wilder, from Troop H to Troop D, and James B. Erwin, from Troop D to Troop H. (H. Q. A., April 18.)

2d Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in time to report as witness before the G. C. M. in session at that post on April 13. (S. O. 57, D. Colo., April 9.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and report to the Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. in session at that post as witness. (S. O. 43, P. T., April 16.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Corp. A. J. Longmore has been promoted Sergeant in Troop G, 6th Cav., and Lance Corp. M. Ossowski appointed Corporal.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The Commanding General Dept. of the Colo. having designated Fort Huachuca, instead of Fort Grant, Ariz., for station of Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., par. 1, S. O. 58, c. s., is modified accordingly. (S. O. 62, D. Mo., April 17.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect April 15, is granted Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav. (S. O. 60, D. Mo., April 15.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., April 18.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, 8th Cav., Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 55, D. D., April 10.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty as Acting Indian Agent. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Warm Springs Agency, Ore., to take effect upon the assumption of duty by the regularly appointed agent, and will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth during the trial of Pvt. Louis Bockelman, Battery C, in order that he may act as counsel for the accused. (S. O. 90, D. E., April 18.)

Lance Corp. R. H. Parry, H, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art. (Fort Wadsworth, April 19.)

Corp. J. F. Spinner, C, 1st Art., is relieved from special duty as telegraph operator. (Fort Wadsworth, April 16.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. Fritz Schalech, D, 1st Art., Fort Wadsworth, took place with military honors April 16, interment being at the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., is still further extended four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., April 21.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., April 22.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Lance Corp. Thos. Foley, D, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Adams to enable him to proceed to Fort Trumbull. (Fort Adams, April 17.)

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., is appointed ordnance officer and officer in charge of post schools. (Fort Trumbull, April 19.)

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., is appointed special regimental recruiting officer, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, April 17.)

Corp. W. Hoover, C, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. C. F. White appointed Corporal.

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Sergt. J. C. O'Connor, G, 3d Art., is detailed Steward of post exchange. (Fort Barrancas, April 19.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before C. M. (Fort McHenry, April 19.)

Sergt. Thos. Lippincott, A, 4th Art., will conduct Pvt. A. Buschman, K, 3d Art., to train en route to Key West Barracks. (Wash. Barracks, April 17.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art. (Wash. Barracks, April 19.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about April 17, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Haan, 5th Art. (S. O. 42, D. Colo., April 14.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art., is still further extended six months. (H. Q. A., April 21.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for 10 days, to take effect April 17, is granted Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf. (S. O. 42, D. Cal., April 14.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The athletic association of Co. A, 2d Inf., assembled April 13 in a special meeting, one of the most interesting features of which was the presentation of a fine gold mounted French briar pipe to Sergt. David Rail and a gold-headed ebony cane to Sergt. Gregory Farrell, both retired after thirty years' of faithful and continuous service in Co. A. Lieut. C. W. Rowell presented the gifts with a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, touching upon the faithful and meritorious service of these two gallant old soldiers and the high esteem in which both are held by all their friends and comrades.

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George E. Houle, 3d Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 14, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. George E. Houle, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 54, D. D., April 8.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 12, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Morford, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 55, D. D., April 10.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

2d Lieut. John H. Wholley, 4th Inf., will be relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Seattle, Wash., in time to comply with par. 12, S. O. 84, April 9, 1896, H. Q. A. The officer selected for this duty will be appointed and announced by the Commanding General, Dept. of the Columbia, as an Acting Assistant Quartermaster while on recruiting service. (H. Q. A., April 18.)

Capt. John J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., April 22.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Lieut. M. J. O'Brien is designated instructor in calisthenics and gymnastics. (Fort McPherson, April 16.)

Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., will proceed to the rifle range near Waco, Ga., to verify corner posts, etc. (Fort McPherson, April 20.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's cert., is granted Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

A Newport, Ky., despatch says: A skiff containing five soldiers and a civilian was overturned in the Ohio River near Cincinnati, night of April 21. Wesley Lee and Kersey Waley, both privates of Co. C, 6th Inf., Fort Thomas, were drowned.

7th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Pvt. Eugene Pearson has been appointed Corporal in Co. G.

Sergt. D. Callaghan, D, 9th Inf., and guard, will return to Madison Barracks. (Fort Columbus, April 19.)

Pvt. John Baird, E, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. H. O. Heistand, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty with the Ohio National Guard, to take effect on May 19, and will then join his company. (H. Q. A., April 21.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following transfers in the 12th Inf. are made: 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., from Co. E to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, from Co. G to C; 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, from Co. F to E; 1st Lieut. William C. Bennett, from Co. G to G; 2d Lieut. Willis Uline, from Co. G to I; 2d Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, from Co. I to G. (H. Q. A., April 18.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Porter, April 20.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 14 days, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf. (S. O. 60, D. Colo., April 15.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Maney, 15th Inf., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Maj. Henry C. Nowlan, and 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., relieved. (S. O. 61, D. Mo., April 16.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lance Corp. G. M. Kaltschmidt, H, 17th Inf., is detailed General Mess Steward. (Columbus Barracks, April 18.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Pvt. William W. Hymes, Co. H, 18th Inf., now at Fort Bliss, Tex., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Sergt. F. J. Reiner, G, 21st Inf., is detailed on special duty in charge of Drill Hall and as Assistant Instructor in gymnastics, etc. (Plattsburgh Bar., April 18.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., April 20.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about April 30, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Nichols, Q. M., 23d Inf. (S. O. 42, D. T., April 15.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Lieut. J. B. Bachelor, Jr., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Davids Island, April 13.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Capt. George Andrews, 25th Inf., will proceed to Columbus, O., and report in person, on May 19, 1896, to the Governor of Ohio for duty with the National Guard of that

April 25, 1896.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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riow, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 59, D. Mo., April 14.)

At West Point, N. Y., Saturday, April 18. Detail: Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E.; 2d Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., April 24. Detail: Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. Junius L. Powell, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. George LeR. Irwin, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 91, D. E., April 20.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Art.; Lieut. C. Deems, 4th Art.; Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 4th Art.; Lieut. R. Honey, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, April 18.)

ARMY SIGNAL INSTRUCTION.

Commencing April 20 there will be heliograph practice daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted. The following named officers will report for signal instruction: Lieuts. A. Campbell, D. M. King, G. G. Heiner and J. Wheeler. (Wash. Bks., April 19.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of Sergt. W. Plesier, Co. C, 16th Inf., recently tried at Fort Douglas and sentenced to be reprimanded by the department commander, Gen. Wheaton says: "The sentence is not considered appropriate to the offense here established, but is formally approved. It is remarked that the accused took advantage of his official position to evade the regulations and escape the espionage which had been instituted by his post commander to protect the water supply of the garrison. His conduct in this matter amounted to a gross and willful breach of the confidence which had been reposed in him as a non-commissioned officer charged with most important duty. The protection of the water supply at Fort Douglas has long been a subject of deep concern, and had recently been a matter of such local notoriety that Sergt. Plesier must be presumed to have fully comprehended the spirit and purpose of his orders. If, as he appears to claim, he surreptitiously obtained the map referred to in the case, the fact certainly does not add to his credit. Sergt. Plesier should learn that good faith and a scrupulous fidelity to duty are the distinguished characteristics of the soldier. He will be returned to duty." (S. O. 30, D. Colo., April 3.)

The following assignments to recruiting duty are ordered: 2d Lieut. of the 11th Inf., to Richmond, Va., as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and as relief of Capt. L. A. Matile, 14th Inf., who is ordered to Cleveland, O., relieving Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf. Capt. Savage is ordered to New York as relief of Capt. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf., who is directed to rejoin his regiment. 2d Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., to duty with National Guard of West Virginia.

Assignments of the following officers promoted from non-commissioned officers are announced: 2d Lieut. F. B. Shaw, from Corporal, C. A., 21st Inf., to 5th Inf., Co. E; 2d Lieut. R. S. Turman, from Corporal, Co. G, 16th Inf., to 6th Inf., Co. F; 2d Lieut. W. B. Cochran, from Sergeant, Co. B, 5th Inf., to 25th Inf., Co. I; 2d Lieut. H. F. Rethers, from Sergeant, Co. A, 1st Inf., to 9th Inf., Co. K; 2d Lieut. H. A. Sievert, from Corporal, Co. G, 12th Inf., to Troop D, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. C. Fauntry, Asst. Surg., to duty at Fort Grant; 1st Lieut. James S. Wilson, Asst. Surg., to duty at Fort Clark, as relief of 1st Lieut. L. P. Ware, Asst. Surg., who is ordered to duty at Madison Barracks. Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., recruiting officer. 1st Lieut. Benj. Brooke, upon completion of his examination, is ordered to duty at Fort Thomas. 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, 19th Inf., having been found unfit for promotion on account of physical disability incurred in line of duty, is ordered home. (H. Q. A., April 23.)

Secretary Lamont has disapproved the findings of the board in the case of 2d Lieut. R. McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., and has directed that he be ordered up for re-examination in six months. The Secretary has also disapproved the findings of the retiring board in the case of Capt. G. O. Webster, 4th Inf. Capt. Webster was recommended for retirement, but the Secretary did not consider sufficient evidence had been secured to prove his disability. Capt. Webster will therefore continue on duty with his regiment.

There are no new developments in the case of 1st Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th Cav. Some time ago this officer wrote to the War Department urging that he be restored to his original number on the list of officers of his grade, but the Department never took action, nor is there any present intention of so doing.

Gen. Miles will act as judge of motor-cycle races to be held in New York May 30.

MOBILIZING REGULARS AND STATE TROOPS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Concerning the plan proposed by Col. E. Rice, U. S. A., for mobilizing regulars and State troops:

1. It is well adapted for an emergency.

2. It is possible for each and every State in the Union to send one or two complete regiments at once.

3. This plan includes only the organized State troops, but could later on be extended to include all that might be organized.

4. Objections to the plan based upon the ideal one, in so far as economy, efficiency and simplicity go, i. e., the territorial system, are not well taken, because the territorial system will never be adopted in this country for obvious reasons.

5. The advantages of associating regular and State troops closely are infinite to both and to the government.

A healthy rivalry is insured between regiments from different States brigaded together.

This plan can be used now throughout the country and will be of much greater benefit than State encampments—as generally practiced—can hope to be, and it costs me to, at not much greater expense.

8. Having been once mobilized and worked together the forces would be in readiness for a call to any point on very short notice. I would like to see this plan tried during the summer, in as far as the Southern and Ohio Valley States are concerned, at Chickamauga National Park, i. e.:

Third Brig., 2d Div., 5th Corps, 5th U. S. Inf., 5th North Carolina, 5th South Carolina, 5th Georgia, 5th Florida, 5th Alabama.

Second Brig., 2d Div., 1st Corps, 1st Arkansas, 1st Mississippi, 1st Louisiana, 1st Texas, 1st Oklahoma.

Third Brig., 1st Div., 6th Corps, 6th U. S. Inf., 6th Maryland, 6th District of Columbia, 6th Virginia, 6th West Virginia, 6th Ohio.

Second Kentucky, 2d Tennessee, 2d Indiana, 2d Illinois, 2d Missouri.

These four brigades of different corps, organized into a provisional division, after a practical test of the kind proposed, could be placed anywhere in the country in efficient shape for action, each brigade perfect in its organization and knowing exactly its place, whether the division to which it belongs is brought together or not.

9. This plan would enable those who may some day be called upon to handle large masses of troops to see and understand the requirements of their office, something there will now be no time to experiment with in the face of the enemy.—Adjutant of a Regular Regiment for Four Years.

MOBILIZATION—COL. RICE'S PLAN.

Fort McPherson, Ga., April 16, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Having read Col. Rice's plan for mobilizing the Regulars and State troops in case of an emergency, also some of the criticisms, notably that of Gen. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, and having had two years' personal experience with one of the best brigades in the country, that of Connecticut, I say "Give it to us as outlined by Col. Rice." We need some plan soon; we need it badly, and unless a better plan can be produced at once give us that of Col. Rice.

Gen. Snowden is hardly fair in his criticisms; he leads one to infer that Col. Rice wishes to concentrate troops from Maine, Texas, California and Florida, in corps on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coast, crossing each other while en route to the point of mobilization. Such is not the fact. The Colonel wishes to concentrate troops from contiguous States into brigades, and the Regulars near those States at some central point within the boundaries of the States mentioned, and remember this is for instant use; after the troops have once been concentrated such minor changes could be made as the authorities might desire.

WM. H. C. BOWEN, Capt. 5th Inf.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C. E. G and K, Ft. Riley, Kan.; B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, Okla.; I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E, G, H and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D and F, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; C, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, E, F, I and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; A and C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C, D, F, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M, Davids Island, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. B, D, G and F, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Ft. Riley, Kan.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. E and H, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; D and L, Jackson Bks.; La.; C, Ft. Washington Bks., D, C, A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D, C; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, Ft. Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, D, Ft. Ft. H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B and M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, D, E and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A, B and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, F and G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, E and H, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and G, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Columbus Barracks, O.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, C, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, F, G and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; B and E, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Yates, N. D.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, R, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; B, Ft. Grant, Ariz.

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

*Indian troop.

*Light batteries.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Col. James Mercur, for the past twelve years Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point, removes from the Military Academy one of the most energetic and valuable members of its staff. He was at the Hygeia Hotel, Fort Monroe, Virginia, hoping to improve his health when his death occurred, April 21. It was known to Prof. Mercur's intimate friends that he was in a critical condition of health though still able to perform duty. The news of his death, which was received at West Point at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday, was not, therefore, altogether unexpected.

Prof. Mercur, accompanied by his wife, left West Point on April 6, for Fort Monroe, where it was hoped that his health would have been benefited by the milder climate. Prof. Mercur had served as Professor of Civil and Military Engineering from Sept. 29, 1884, until his departure from the post a fortnight ago. His loss will be greatly felt in the Academic Board, of which he was an honored member. He was a Pennsylvanian, graduated second in his class in 1866, and promoted to the Corps of Engineers, attaining the grade of Captain in 1875. On Sept. 29, 1884, he was appointed Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. During his active career of almost thirty years, Prof. Mercur had many important professional trusts and responsibilities confided to his care and fulfilled them all with the highest skill and judgment. At West Point his loss will be deeply felt, professionally and socially. The remains were taken from Old Point Comfort to West Point, where they were interred with military honors and many tokens of respect from his late associates and others on April 23.

In G. O. 8, H. Q. A. Military Academy, April 22, announcing the death of Prof. Mercur, Col. Ernst says:

"The great ability, sound judgment, and high personal character displayed by him in all of these varied duties led to his appointment in 1884 to the Chair which he afterwards so nobly filled and which he has just vacated by death. The Military Academy has never sent out a graduate exemplifying to a higher degree the qualities of truth, courage, loyalty, faith, and charity, which

April 25, 1896.

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"Lippincott's Magazine" for April, contains "Between Reliefs," a short story of a soldier's misplaced trust in a woman, by Thomas H. Wilson, U. S. A., also "On the Warpath with Kit Carson," an incident of frontier adventure with a love story woven into it, by William Thomson.

The creditors of the house of J. W. Queen & Co., Philadelphia, which assigned in August, 1894, have presented John Gordon Gray, the assignee, with a magnificent set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a testimonial for his work in paying every dollar due them, with interest. Mr. Gray has managed the affairs of this house, celebrated for the manufacture of scientific instruments, so wisely that he is enabled to turn over the business with a surplus of nearly \$200,000. In the reorganization Mr. Gray assumes the presidency of Queen & Co.

A handy and useful little volume for all students of the military art is "A Catechism of Outpost Duty, including Advance Guards, Rear Guards and Reconnaissance," by Arthur L. Wagner, Capt. 6th Inf., U. S. A., instructor in Art of War at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, author of "The Service of Security and Information," "Organization and Tactics," etc. It is an abridgment in the form of questions and answers of "The Service of Security and Information," and is published by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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We have obtained a limited number of copies of the Government edition of the new U. S. Army Regulations, which we can furnish at the price of \$1.50 a copy, with the addition of ten cents for postage, when sent by mail. Those who desire them should apply for them early. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, Bennett Building, New York City.

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In forwarding his yearly subscription an officer on the retired list of the Army says: "I cannot express my appreciation of the 'Journal,' more particularly now after retirement, when almost all touch with the service is lost. If I do not get it in the mail expected I feel lost until it comes."

An act has been introduced into the New York Legislature compelling the issue of American cheese daily to convicts in the State's prisons and to Guardsmen on duty at the Peekskill State Camp. Is this intended as a hint to "cheese it"? As the "Sun" well says: "The same power which the Legislature possesses to direct what kind of food shall be furnished to prisoners and National Guardsmen doubtless extends to the regulation of the lunch stands in the State Capitol at Albany; and it would be a wise exercise of that power to require the caterer to provide the Senators and Assemblymen with some kind of cheese, no matter where it comes from, that will kill fools."

Comdr. Charles Train, U. S. N., who had charge of the Navy Department exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, is to be assigned to duty in charge of the fourth lighthouse district, with headquarters in Philadelphia, as the relief of Comdr. George C. Reiter, who is to be assigned to duty elsewhere. Comdr. Reiter's three years' tour of duty will expire in June. Lieut. Comdr. Seth M. Ackley will be ordered as the relief of Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie, in charge of the sixth (Charleston, S. C.) lighthouse district. The Navy Department is finding some difficulty in obtaining officers to go to the first district, headquarters Portland, Me., and the thirteenth district, Portland, Ore. These billets are now occupied by Comdr. George E. Wingate and Comdr. Oscar W. Farinholt, respectively.

In a report called for by instructions of Gen. Breckinridge, Inspr. Gen., Maj. J. P. Sanger, I. G., said: "The drills and exercises of the Hospital Corps and litter bearers have everywhere been satisfactory, and an extension of the first aid, teaching to every soldier more especially the use of the Esmarch bandage, is most earnestly recommended." In a later report of Jan. 12, 1896, Maj. Sanger said: "I did not enlarge upon the subject, as I believe you fully realize its importance and are in entire accord with the suggestion. It would seem that we are wasting time and withholding from a large majority of the line of the Army most valuable information respecting what may well be termed a matter of life or death to each individual soldier. I believe it is now the custom in all armies to give this instruction and I think it should be extended in our Army to all officers and enlisted men. It can be first given to the officers and by them to the rank and file. It should be considered paramount in importance with all other kinds of necessary instruction, and not, as is now the case, made to take a secondary place in the education of the officers

and enlisted soldiers." The Surgeon General accepted this recommendation of the Inspector General's Department and took favorable action upon it.

A BUDGET OF FICTION.

"Trumpeter Fred" is Capt. Charles King's latest story, published by E. Tennyson Neely in a handsome scarlet volume of pocket size. It is the story of a fine lad, the son of a grizzled sergeant, who wins the goodwill of all by his manly and attractive qualities, is subjected to unjust suspicion and passes triumphantly through the ordeal of a court martial. An excellent likeness of the author is the frontispiece to the volume, which has several other illustrations.—From the same publisher we have "The Charlatan," by Robert Buchanan and Henry Murray. It is founded upon the drama of the same name produced at the Haymarket Theatre in January last. The story appeared in English newspapers, then in a volume and is now republished in this country. Love affairs of a worldly man by Maibelle Justice is another story from the press of the same publisher. Mr. Neely also publishes a twenty-five cent paper edition of a collection of amusing sketches, mainly reprinted from the daily papers written in "Bill Nye's" well-known style. It also contains a portrait of the author. "Nye and Riley's Wit and Humor," published by the same house, in paper for twenty-five cents and in cloth for \$1.25, is a collection of poems and yarns which first appeared under the title of "Nye and Riley's Railroad Guide." It contains portraits and biographies of both authors.

The story "A Fool of Nature," by Julian Hawthorne, which won a prize of \$10,000 instituted by the "New York Herald," has been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a story of blasphemous New York social and club life, enlivened by a political conspiracy, a bogus baby episode, and finally a murder and suicide. Its purpose is to maintain the reader's interest by the development of striking situations rather than by the development of character, and it does not extend our list of acquaintances as do the creative novelists who are less affected than Mr. Hawthorne by the present demand for exciting episode. It is a book to absorb the imagination for a brief moment and then to be forgotten. A new story by Frances Hodgson Burnett, published by Charles Scribner's Sons has this quaint title, "A Lady of Quality, being a most curious, hitherto unknown history, as related by Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff, but not presented to the World of Fashion through the pages of the 'Tatler,' and now for the first time written down." Assuming the style of "The Tatler," the author revives the language as well as the fashion of a period in which speech was freer and more direct than to-day. Mrs. Burnett could not write anything not worth reading, and this story is an exceptionally strong and interesting one. The heroine "Clorinda" is a person of such powerful individuality that she will take permanent place in fiction.—In a volume of stories by Anthony Hope, published by the Scribner, the gentle madness of youthful love plays an important part. Propriety rather than affinity seems to be the controlling influence in reproducing the situations and Mr. Hope's young people are of the weathercock variety and do not take their love affairs too seriously. The stories show a keen appreciation of the motives controlling human actions, and the author's men and maids are very natural young people.

On a recent practice march of Co. D, 23d Inf., Capt. Lea Febiger, from Eagle Pass, Texas, to Uvalde, Texas, sixty-five miles, four men—Sergt. Andry Skala, Pvt. Gregory, McKamish and McGowan—volunteered to make a forced march returning and covered the sixty-five miles in thirty-six hours, including all halts. They were in heavy marching order, blanket roll instead of knapsack, and carried two days' rations; total weight of pack about forty pounds. The weather was extremely sultry, the mercury up in the nineties, so that they suffered more from heat than from fatigue. This is certainly a very creditable performance and their volunteering shows the ambitious spirit that animates our men.

Capt. Sumner, of the U. S. S. Marion, takes exception to the weather service of the Pacific coast and places no more confidence in the predictions of the observers at San Francisco. This is due to the fact, he says in his report, that upon leaving Mare Island for San Diego he stopped at San Francisco to ascertain if he would have good weather. The weather oracle assured the officer. Capt. Sumner sent to him that the weather gods would be propitious and for him not to fear their anger, but to sail in peace. Capt. Sumner then left. At six o'clock in the afternoon he ran into a terrific southeasterly gale which caused the vessel to roll as much as 25 degrees. Water entered through the ventilators in the forward and aft turrets and through the chain holes, but the vessel did nobly and reached her destination without difficulty.

At the Hong Kong police court recently three officers of the Russian man-of-war Vladimir Monomach were fined \$50 each for being found in the immediate vicinity of one of the English forts with the intention of sketching. They probably paid their fines cheerfully and continued their sketching. Twelve months ago a young American was fined \$100 in the police court at Hong Kong for sketching near Belcher's Fort, and it is reported that about four years ago some German officers caught in the neighborhood of Vladivostock similarly employed were condemned to the mines for life.

April 25, 1896.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

619

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

Latest story, some scarlet fine had, the odwell of all selected to undergo the ordeal of the an- ch has serv- publisher w- and Henry in January papers, then his country. Justice is an- polisher. M- er edition of printed from well-known author. "Nye y the same in cloth for which first's Railroad lines of both

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PREPARING TO FORTIFY OUR COASTS.

No time is being lost by either the Ordnance or the Engineering Departments in carrying into effect the fortifications bill now pending in Congress. This bill has passed the House and will be one of the last measures taken up by the Senate. In the expectation that the House bill will be enacted, the departments named are drawing up plans and specifications for emplacements and guns. The total appropriation made by the House bill is \$11,384,613, a little more than half of which is made available at the beginning of the next fiscal year. The authorities are permitted to make contracts with the remainder—\$5,542,176—so that they will not be embarrassed by this division of the appropriations. Brig. Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Army Bureau of Ordnance, and Brig. Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, are engaged in preparing plans and specifications for the work preliminary. This will be pushed toward completion as rapidly as possible so as to permit of the awarding of contracts as soon as possible after the appropriation becomes available. The appropriation is not large enough to provide fortifications for the twenty-nine ports where they are needed according to the programme of the Endicott Board, but it is the intention to distribute it as much as possible so that the most good can be obtained from the expenditure. New York and San Francisco, the two most important ports in the country, will be particularly favored, though, as they require a total expenditure of something like \$14,438,000 and \$8,356,000 respectively, the eleven million dollars appropriated would not be sufficient for their protection. The total number of guns and their calibers required for the complete fortification of our coast ports is forty-four 16-inch, 245 12-inch, 257 10-inch and 137 8-inch. Of this number there are already completed and partially completed by the Ordnance Department 44 12-inch, 65 10-inch, 63 8-inch, and the Bethlehem Company is now delivering guns under its contract to manufacture 25 12-inch guns, 50 10-inch and 25 8-inch. Seven hundred 12-inch mortars and 24 10-inch mortars, in addition to the carriages and emplacement for the guns and mortars, are also needed.

Gen. Flagler is now drawing up the specifications for the guns and Gen. Craighill for sites to be secured and for fortifications to be placed thereon and at other points where the government has ground. Only one set of 16-inch forgings will be contracted for and the contract for this work will in all probability be awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company, the only firm in the country which as yet has a plant which can turn out forgings of this size. It is understood that the War Department authorities are in receipt of information to the effect that the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburg, contemplates the establishment of a gun forging plant, and if this intention is carried into effect, as it is to be hoped it will be, it is probable that there will be some spirited bidding between these two firms for the heavier forgings. There are other firms in the country capable of building the forgings for the smaller calibers of guns and they will, it is expected, enter the competition when the advertisements are issued. The total amount appropriated for the armament of fortifications in the House bill is \$1,332,038, and this sum will be used to purchase 12 sets of 8-inch forgings, 18 sets of 10-inch forgings, 18 sets of 12-inch forgings and 1 set of 16-inch forgings. For mounting seacoast guns the Department will enter into contracts for the manufacture of carriages which will cost \$1,114,500.

When the forgings for the guns are delivered they will be machined and assembled at Watervliet Arsenal, which has been put into condition for the work. It is estimated by the ordnance experts that three years and a half will be required to mount the 16-inch gun and make it ready for active service. Guns of this caliber will be

put in turrets and will be protected by armor either of the Harveyized or double-forged type. Eighteen guns of this caliber will be required for New York and for San Francisco 16 guns. The remaining ten will be distributed at other points. These guns are each 110 tons in weight and if shells thrown from them are unable to penetrate a ship's side, ordnance experts say that they will drive in the section of the ship which they strike. There are a large number of rapid-fire guns, mortars and torpedoes which will have to be manufactured and specifications for which will have to be prepared by the authorities. Brig. Gen. Craighill is ordering a number of officers to Washington to assist him in the preparation of plans for fortifications and emplacements. Lieut. Col. William Ludlow was recently ordered to return from London, where he was attached to the United States Embassy, to assist Gen. Craighill. It may be that that officer will eventually be assigned to light-house duty in New York, but for the present he will remain in Washington. Gen. Craighill says he is desirous of expending the appropriation in such a way as to distribute it as much as possible.

THE AMMEN RAM.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn has taken exception to the criticisms passed upon the ram Katahdin by Rear Adm. Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., retired. As we have before stated, Rear Adm. Ammen has disowned the ram, claiming that his plans had been departed from in instances in her construction which he specified, the result being loss of strength, speed and efficiency. He declares that as a result of the alterations the ship was rendered quite vulnerable to small projectiles and her possible speed had been lessened with the same power not less than one and a half knots an hour. He also states that it is his belief that her turning efficiency had been materially lessened. "With an adroitness beyond comprehension," he says, "I find that the so-called 'Ammen ram' is not the Ammen ram as designed and recommended by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881." In a reply to Rear Adm. Ammen's communication Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn declares that the Bureau of Construction and Repair acted in good faith and that all changes made were first presented to the Board on Construction, which made the necessary recommendations to the Department, and these were approved by the then Secretary of the Navy before they were followed in the actual work. The Chief Constructor points out that Rear Adm. Ammen's plans contemplated a vessel of about 1,700 tons displacement and 13 knots speed. The vessel has now 2,155 tons displacement and showed a speed of more than 16 knots on her contract trial. Mr. Hichborn declares that there were many features in the original plans which were impracticable. Adm. Ammen would have preferred that the deck should be clear of fittings for about one-third of the distance from the stem, but those furnished were considered absolutely necessary by the bureau. Adm. Ammen was satisfied with the alteration in the form of the underwater section, considered desirable so as to provide sufficient room in the interior of the ship for the boilers, which the authorities did not want to have placed too high, fearing the effect on the metacentric height of the ship. The Admiral was also satisfied with other changes. The Chief Naval Constructor declares that all the changes made added greatly to the efficiency of the ship, and while the vessel failed to make the speed required by her contract, she did exceed that required by the act under which she was built. In his opinion the Katahdin is a splendid addition to the new Navy, especially as a harbor defense ram, and as such she is as fast as could be desired. He sees no reason why Adm. Ammen should object to having his name coupled with this ship.

Included in the Chief Naval Constructor's report is a long argument from Naval Constr. Wilson, under whom, while he was Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the plans for the Katahdin were developed. Mr. Wilson says that Adm. Ammen was given every opportunity to suggest changes or to find fault with the plans while they were in course of development. He shows by the minutes of the Board of Construction that Adm. Ammen had been constantly consulted during the preparation of the plans and that they carried out his ideas satisfactorily. Adm. Ammen desired the "mushroom" anchors, but this was objected to by the Superintending Constructor at the Bath Iron Works and by the Bureau of Construction and Repair on the ground that the proposed manner of carrying the anchors was faulty. The Board on Construction, to which the matter was referred, agreed with the bureau in this matter and upon its recommendation it was decided to supply the vessel with two old-fashioned anchors of not more than 2,500 pounds. Adm. Ammen stated that every fixture forward of the pilot house on the ram should be dispensed with as likely to endanger the vessel's safety in ramming. With the exception of bits, hawse pipes and the capstans, which he considers absolutely necessary and far removed from danger, Mr. Wilson says that the fixtures are so arranged as to permit of easy unshipment when the vessel is going into action. In reply to Rear Adm. Ammen's criticism that the change in the shape of the bow of the ram lessened her possible speed by the amount mentioned, Mr. Wilson says the increase in the height of the bow made the vessel more seaworthy and aided her propulsion. In any event, the act authorizing the construction of the vessel did not provide for the construction of an "Ammen ram," but for a ram for harbor defense purposes of the "general" type approved by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881. Mr. Wilson concludes by stating that there could be no question that the changes made were wise and in every way tended toward the improvement of the ship. Secretary Herbert

now has the communication of Adm. Ammen and the reply thereto under consideration. It is expected that he will simply acquaint the Admiral with the bureau's statement and let the matter drop then.

THE QUESTION OF SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS.

The Senate Naval Committee has submitted a report on the resolution directing an inquiry to be made by that committee as to whether the plan of superimposed turrets adopted in the designs of the Kearsarge and Kentucky is wise and expedient. The committee submits a letter received from Secretary Herbert on this subject which they say appears to be a satisfactory statement of the prevailing opinion on this subject. In the absence of sufficient actual experience with warships in action, the committee have not undertaken to revise the Secretary's conclusion with a view to making any legislative decision on this technical and difficult question. The Secretary in his letter says that when the design for the Kearsarge and Kentucky was taken up he gave explicit directions that they should not have an extreme draft of more than 25 feet. He refers to the trouble experienced in consequence of the New York, Columbia and Indiana exceeding their designed draft, which, he says, decided him to lay special stress upon the absolute necessity of restricting the draft of the new battleships to 25 feet. Several plans having this limited draft in view were submitted, and the Ordnance Bureau submitted a design for the arrangement of the guns and armor of the vessels which involved the placing of the 8-inch turret on top of the 13-inch turret.

This being a novel disposition of the principal guns, the Secretary was inclined to decide against it, but, after having considered carefully again the arguments and the opinions delivered by the several officers, he decided to adopt the double-turret system. Some of the officers to whom this question was submitted, notably Commo. Matthews and Adm. Ramsay, had, like himself, begun the consideration of this question impressed with the decided opinion that the double-turret system ought not to be adopted, but an examination of all the arguments in favor of this system convinced them, as it had convinced the Secretary. He says: "The experience the Department has now had with the Indiana renders it practicable to review this question of the double-turret system, and in the light of the experience with the latter ship, I have therefore decided, with reference to the vessels about to be authorized by Congress, to appoint another board to decide the question of installing the batteries upon such ships as may be authorized. . . . The committee will understand that the arrangement of battery adopted for the Kearsarge and Kentucky is entirely new so far as the double turrets are concerned, but there can exist no more doubt of their practicability than in the case of single turrets. While the present form of construction of turrets has been in vogue for many years, and many heavy guns have been fired in them with security, they have never had the crucial test of battle. They are, therefore, as untried as the double turret so far as any doubtful features are concerned. Briefly stated, the following are some of the reasons which decided the Department to adopt the double turrets for the Kearsarge and Kentucky:

1. The double-turret plan permits a better horizontal range of fire.
2. It secures vastly greater protection to the 8-inch guns.
3. It permits the installation of a superior rapid-fire battery.
4. It secures a heavier fire in every direction.
5. It saves the cost and weight of four 8-inch guns with their armor, substructure, turning engines, etc. The saving in cost under this head, supposing the armor for these 8-inch turrets to be the same as in the Indiana, is \$248,000.

6. The total weight of the double-turret emplacement is less than that for one emplacement for a 13-inch gun on board the Indiana, and it is less than that in some English ships by 200 tons.

The one valid objection to the double-turret plan is that if the turning gear of the large turret is disabled it will stop the rotation of four guns. As this turning gear is protected by the best armor in the ship the chances of its injury are diminished to a minimum.

"While, of course, there will be a great deal of preliminary work," said Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, to the "Journal" correspondent, "the plans for the fortification of the coasts of the country have been ready for years. In case the bill now pending in Congress making appropriations passes, work will commence immediately to carry out these plans. Although New York and San Francisco have some protection, they will by no means be neglected when work is commenced. In addition to New York, work will be begun on the fortifications of the seacoast cities of the New England coast, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Hampton Roads and Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. On the Pacific coast fortifications will be erected for the protection of all the principal cities. None of these cities, with the exception of New York and San Francisco, have any defenses, and it is my intention to push the work as rapidly as possible so as to put the country in a good defensive position within the next few years."

The "Ostasiatische Lloyd" says that the Japanese government has ordered in Switzerland 18,000 watches at \$2.50 each, which are to be given to brave soldiers of the last war in place of medals.

April 25, 1896.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senator Allen has introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate a list of all accidents that have occurred to naval vessels during the last six years, the causes thereof, and the amount of such damages, separately, in money.

Senator Lodge has introduced the following amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill: Appropriating \$9,500 to enable the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to procure and test one controllable torpedo of the type patented by Lieut. Nicholas J. Halpine, U. S. N. Upon the completion and tests of the Halpine torpedo herein referred to a report shall be made to Congress by the Secretary of War at the next session of Congress after said tests, in which shall be stated in detail the performance of this type of torpedo in maneuvering and firing and the merits and defects of the same and the price for which the type can be furnished in large numbers, and time of delivery of the same, together with the price for which the United States patents may be obtained.

Senator Frye has introduced an amendment to the fortification bill providing that the ordnance storekeeper now on duty in Washington as disbursing officer and assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., shall hereafter have the rank of Major.

The Senate has adopted amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$15,000 for machine guns of musket caliber; appropriating \$60,000 for a building at Fort Harrison military post, Mont., and \$50,000 to extend the barracks at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and increasing the general appropriation for buildings at military posts from \$300,000 to \$400,000. The appropriation for buildings at Fort Spokane, Wash., was also increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Senate Military Committee, having disposed of the subject of Army reorganization last week by directing the Lamont bill to be favorably reported, will probably take up the War Department Militia bill at its regular meeting next week. Since this bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Hawley and has been in print it has been studied by the members of the committee with a view to taking early action upon it, and the probabilities are that if it can be taken up at next week's meeting it will be favorably reported without further delay. The general opinion among members of the committee is that it is a good measure and will call for little, if any, amendment. The opinion among members of the House Committee on the Militia is also generally favorable to this bill, and it is probable that it may be favorably reported by that committee. On account of the probability of an early adjournment it is not likely that the matter will get any further than a further report in either House during this session, but it will be an advantage to have it on the calendar at the beginning of the next session. Senator Hawley, on account of the pressure of other work, has not yet been able to write his report on the Army reorganization bill. He intends to make a very thorough report and present in their strongest light all the arguments in favor of the passage of the Lamont bill. The House Committee on Military Affairs is moving very slowly in the matter of reorganization, but Chairman Hull is still of the opinion that a reorganization bill will be on the House calendar when the session comes to an end.

As a result of the investigation made by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs into the subjects of the employment of naval officers by firms having contracts with the government, and the use of patents and patented articles and processes by the government and by contractors in the building of ships, Senator Chandler has introduced in the Senate the following amendments to the naval appropriation bill:

On page 2, after line 23, insert the following: "And provided, further, that no payment shall be made from the appropriations in this bill to any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps on the active or retired list while such officer is employed, after Jan. 1, 1897, by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the government; and such employment is hereby made unlawful after said date." On page 52, after line 15, insert the following: "In all contracts for said battleships, or for the armor or armament thereof, it shall be stipulated that the contractors shall guarantee the government against all liability and expense by reason of patented articles or patented processes which may be used; and shall convey to the government the right to use said patented articles and patented processes in the construction of any additional ships, or the manufacture of additional armor or armament whether constructed or manufactured directly by the government or through contracts with any parties." On page 53, after line 24, insert the following: "No part of any appropriation made in this act for naval vessels, armor, armament or war material shall be used to make specific payments for the use of patents or patented processes, nor shall any contracts be entered into under authority of this act to make specific payments for any such use; but all claims against the government for the use of any such patents or patented processes may be prosecuted in the Court of Claims, which shall make rules for the trial of such suits conforming substantially with the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States in equity cases, and shall hear and determine all such suits within one year from the filing of the petitions unless the time be extended by special order for good cause."

Senator Morrill has introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate how many astronomical observers are now engaged in making observations with the principal instruments of the Naval Observatory and the object of the work being done with each instrument; whether any of the instruments are not yet in condition or not in successful use for making observations of the best kind, and if so the nature of their defects; to what extent results of observations made with each of the instruments since the occupation of the new observatory have been published in scientific journals or official works; in what respects, if any, the work being done or the observations being made with each of the instruments are different from or superior to the work or observations of other observatories; what improvements, if any, have been made upon the plans and methods of work at the old Naval Observatory; how many chronometers and nautical instruments are annually issued by the observatory to ships of the United States compared with the number issued by the Royal Observatory at Greenwich to British ships; the total annual expense of administering the Naval Observatory, including the pay of naval officers on duty there, and the respective portions of that expense growing out of or fairly chargeable to the care and issue of chronometers, the care and issue of other nautical instruments, and the astronomical work of the observatory.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs some weeks ago reported favorably the bill to pay Capt. W. M. Wallace \$795 for the destruction by fire of his property at Fort Verde, Ariz., May 25, 1881.

The Senate Committee on Claims has reported favorably the bills to pay the heirs of John Roach, deceased, \$330,151.42 for labor and material, dockage and detention, and occupation of yards and shops for the cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, for further compensation for the construction of the iron-

clad monitor Casco and the turrets of the Monadnock and Agamemnon.

Senator Smith has introduced an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that the Secretary of the Navy shall not accept any bid for steel armor plate, steel for armament and armor for the vessels provided for in this act unless the same can be contracted for at a rate not to exceed \$300 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Senator Hill has introduced the following amendment to the naval appropriation bill: For constructing tide gates in the causeway across Wallabout Channel, connecting the cob dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., with the Navy Yard, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated and paid from proceeds of sale of lands belonging to said yard under act of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1892, \$25,000 to be immediately available.

After the prolonged debate in the House of Representatives last week on the joint resolution providing for the appointment of William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois; George L. Beal, of Maine, and George W. Steele, of Indiana, as members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers of the United States, it was thought there might be some opposition to it in the Senate, but it was reported by Senator Hawley from the Committee on Military Affairs on Monday and was at once adopted without a word of debate. The opposition in the House, led by Mr. Blue, of Kansas, was directed especially at alleged mismanagement of the Western branch home at Leavenworth, Kan., for which, Mr. Blue contended, Gen. Franklin was largely responsible. Mr. Blue introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Representatives to investigate the workings of the homes, especially the Leavenworth home. The House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday reported this resolution favorably, with an amendment limiting the investigation to the Leavenworth home.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is still giving hearings to staff officers in regard to naval personnel legislation and is making slow progress toward reporting a bill or bills. Engr.-in-Chief Melville, Surg. Gen. Tryon and Asst. Paymr. Gen. Carpenter were heard this week in advocacy of the interests of their several corps.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill which had previously passed the Senate providing for the establishment of a naval training station on Goat Island in San Francisco Bay. The establishment of this station will enable the Navy Department to enlist apprentices on the Pacific coast as well as on the Atlantic. The bill is also important in that it makes the naval apprentices additional to the enlisted strength now provided by law and thus increases the number of enlisted men by 750.

The House of Representatives has concurred in the Senate substitute for the House resolution relative to medals of honor, which provides that the Secretary of War is authorized to issue to any person to whom a medal of honor has been awarded a rosette or knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal.

The House has defeated the bill to make Hosp. Stew. Frank M. Marshall a 2d Lieutenant of cavalry, and place him on the retired list.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the bill to establish a site for the erection of a penitentiary on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably the bills and joint resolutions which have passed the Senate authorizing Rear Adm'l. W. A. Kirkland to accept a gold box presented to him by the Emperor of Germany; authorizing Lieut. William McCarty Little, U. S. N., to accept a decoration from the King of Spain; authorizing Rear Adm'l. George Brown, Capt. George C. Remey, Lieut. George S. Dyer, Ensign George P. Blow, Med. Instr. George W. Woods, and Frank Lavier, of the U. S. S. Charleston, to accept certain decorations and testimonials from the late Hawaiian government, and authorizing Professors Simon Newcomb and Asaph Hall, U. S. N., to accept decorations from the Republic of France.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bills to pension the widow of Pay Dir. Horace M. Heiskell, U. S. N., at the rate of \$30 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Rear Adm'l. S. P. Carter, and to increase the pension of the widow of Brig. Gen. Daniel Macaulay to \$30 per month.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to refund Capt. Herman Schreiner, retired, \$342.40, for rent of quarters disallowed under a mistaken interpretation of the law by the Quartermaster's Department; also the bill to provide for the relief of those officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer Service who were duly commissioned to be officers of that service but were prevented from being mustered as such officers. The bill, as introduced by Mr. Curtis, of New York, provided that these men shall receive the pay and emoluments they would have received if mustered. Figures were submitted to the committee to show that this would amount to about \$10,000,000, and an amendment was adopted limiting the relief to mustering them and giving them discharges with the rank of their commissions.

The following shows the aggregate amount appropriated and authorized by contract under each natural subdivision of the fortification bill:

Gun and mortar batteries.....	\$5,260,000
Sites for fortifications.....	250,000
Preservation and repair of fortifications.....	50,000
Plans for fortifications.....	5,000
Sea walls and embankments.....	17,975
Torpedoes for harbor defense.....	100,000
Armament of fortifications.....	5,502,673
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.....	38,000
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.....	43,500
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.....	3,105
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.....	4,500
Ordnance and Fortification Board.....	100,000
Fortress Monroe sewerage system.....	9,860
Total.....	\$11,384,613

Of the foregoing total sum of \$11,384,613, as already stated, \$5,842,337 is specially appropriated in the bill, and contract obligations are authorized for the remainder of \$5,542,276, for which appropriations are hereinafter to be made.

H. R. 8,196—Mr. Low: That the term of enlistment of musicians for the bands of the Army and Navy and the Marine Corps of the United States shall remain as now provided by law.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act the rank and pay of musicians in said services shall be as follows: The chief musician or bandmaster shall have the relative rank of 2d Lieutenant in the Army and Ensign in the Navy and the corresponding rank in the Marine Corps, with the pay and emoluments attaching thereto; the principal musician or chief trumpeter shall have the relative rank of regimental Sergeant in the Army and the corresponding rank in the Navy and the Marine Corps and shall be paid at the rate of \$50 per month, together with quarters and rations as provided by law; the musicians of the second class shall have the relative rank of company Sergeants in the Army and the corresponding rank in the Navy and the

Marine Corps and shall be paid at the rate of \$40 per month, together with quarters and rations as provided by law.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Secy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 18.—Orders detaching Ensign Charles M. McCormick from the Dolphin revoked.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs to duty on the Constellation April 20.

Asst. Surg. Henry La Motte detached from the Franklin, ordered home and granted four months' sick leave.

APRIL 21.—Lieut. Wm. Braunerreuther, from the Mare Island.

P. A. Engr. H. G. Leopold, from the Monterey, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

J. P. J. Ryan, J. R. Morris and Chester Wells, appointed Assistant Engineers in the Navy.

APRIL 22.—Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson, from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Arms, from the New York Navy Yard, and to duty at the Naval Academy.

APRIL 23.—Chief Engineer G. E. Tower, detached from the Navy Yard, New York, 1st May, and ordered to the Indiana.

Chief Engineer P. A. Rearick, detached from the Indiana, to the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company's works as an inspector of machinery.

Chief Engineer Jos. Triley, to the Navy Yard, Maryland.

Assistant Engineers J. P. J. Ryan, J. R. Morris and Chester Wells to the Navy Yard, New York.

Gunner Francis Martin, detached from Navy Yard, League Island, May 4, and ordered to Norfolk in connection with the Texas.

Commander W. W. Mead authorized to delay until May 11, reporting as equipment officer Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall, to the Naval Academy May 15.

Samuel W. Gardner, appointed an Acting Boatswain.

APRIL 24.—Chief Engr. G. M. L. MacCarty detached from the San Francisco and ordered to continue his medical treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Naval Cadet R. S. Osborn same.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 17.—John P. J. Ryan, of New York; John R. Morris, of Missouri, and Chester Wells, of Pennsylvania to be Assistant Engineers in the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Some trials with nickel steel as a material for screw propellers have recently been made on behalf of the German naval authorities. Two small boats, fitted in the one case with propellers of ordinary steel, while the new steel was used in the other, were employed on similar service. At the end of three months the common steel propeller was found to be badly corroded, while the nickel steel one was still in good condition. Less satisfactory results were obtained on another trial.

Capt. Allan V. Reed, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, who was recently nominated to the Senate by the President to be "Commodore, subject to examination," has been in Washington for some days past in relation to his case. The friends of Capt. Reed are not at all desirous of seeing his confirmation, as otherwise the result may be to force him out of the service entirely and they believe that, even if Capt. Reed is sent to sea in command of a ship, as recommended by the President, he will not receive the ready obedience that a commanding officer not under a cloud would obtain from his subordinates. It is argued that the President has as legal authority for his action in sending the kind of nomination he did to the Senate and a determined effort is being made to get him to withdraw it and to substitute for it a nomination to be "Commodore" without the examination feature. In the mean time the promotion of junior officers is delayed and as a consequence the Department, as well as these officers, is unsettled as to what to do in several important matters. For instance it is the desire of the authorities to assign Comdr. F. A. Cook to a Captain's command, that of the battleship Oregon, but the Senate refuses to confirm the nomination as Captain because there is no apparent vacancy in the list of Captains, although in reality one has existed since Feb. 29, the date when Capt. Reed should have been promoted. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins, at present commanding the nautical schoolship Saratoga, is in the same predicament as is Comdr. Cook, his nomination being held up on account of non-action by the Senate.

A report was received at the Navy Department last week from Comdr. J. S. Newell, commanding the Detroit, reporting the results of a speed trial held during the latter part of February, while the gunboat was en route from Nagasaki to Shanghai. The vessel had been docked on Feb. 9 at Nagasaki and was fit for the trial. The coal used was Ferndale Cardiff of good quality. The wind and sea were both moderate, and on the starboard quarter the weather was cloudy. The trial lasted for six hours and the speed was determined by means of patent logs, no fixed marks being obtainable, as the vessel was out of sight of land and in very deep water. The sea caused the ship to steer wildly and the propellers to race, which naturally reduced her speed. Forced draft could only be used for three and a half hours on account of the vibrations resulting from the racing of the screws. For the remainder of the trial—two and a half hours—natural draft was employed. Under forced draft the horsepower developed was 4,096, and the Detroit's average speed during the three and a half hours forced draft was employed was 19.21 knots per hour. To obtain this horsepower and speed 10,200 pounds of coal were consumed per hour. Under natural draft the horsepower obtained was 2,588, with a speed of 16.4 knots, and a total coal consumption per hour of 6,600 pounds. The only damage sustained during the run was that experienced by one of the blowers, which became inoperative. The boilers showed no evidence of strain, and the ship was in as good condition after the trial as before. The authorities have been comparing the results obtained by the Detroit in this late trial under service condition with those secured when she was tested for acceptance. Then the little vessel, which is only 2,063 tons displacement, made a speed of 18.71 knots per hour with a horsepower of 5,227. The recent service trial is, therefore, highly satisfactory in every way, and is regarded by the officials as a compliment not only to the naval service, but to the shipbuilding interests of the United States.

The U. S. S. Boston, Machias, Yorktown and Detroit were at Shanghai on April 24, where Adm. McNair is assembling his fleet for squadron evolutions. The Concord was at Honolulu April 16 and sailed for San Francisco April 23.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.

ASIA STATION.—Rear Adm'l. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm'l. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. F. M. Bancroft. Address as noted under vessels.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

DAMAS., 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (a. s.). At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (a. d.). At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place. Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser ordered to command on May 11.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Key West. Address mail Key West, Fla.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.). At Mare Island, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.). At Woosung.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (a. s.). At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.). At Chemulpo, Korea.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.). At Hampton Roads, Va.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.). At Hampton Roads.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.). Left Yokohama March 30 for Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship). Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (a. d.). At Washington, D. C. Will shortly proceed to New York.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.). Left Chinkiang April 22 for Woosung.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (a. d.). Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Norfolk, Va. Will be assigned to North Atlantic squadron.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Left Newport April 7 for Southampton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

Following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Arrive Southampton May 5, leave May 19; arrive Havre May 20, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon June 17, leave June 27; arrive Funchal July 5, leave July 12; arrive Las Palmas, Canary Islands, July 16, leave for Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 26.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (a. d.). At Boston, Mass. Address there. Will be assigned to North Atlantic squadron.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.). At New York.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary. At Boston April 17.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s.). (Flagship.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.). Left Nagasaki, Japan, April 18, for Shanghai.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.). At Norfolk April 21.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. s.). In cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Smyrna. At Mersine, Syria.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.). Arrived at Paita April 22. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards. At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed. Ordered to take Michigan Naval Militia out for practice during June. Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze ordered to command.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.). At Naples, Italy, where she will receive the flag of Rear Adm'l. Selfridge and sail for Cronstadt, Russia. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.). At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. s.). At Seattle, Wash. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.). At Norfolk April 22. Address Hampton Roads.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (a. s.). Left St. Lucia for Hampton Roads April 18.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va., from New York April 23.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.). (Flagship.) At Shanghai, China.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.). Left Yokohama March 28 for Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.). (Flagship.) At San Pedro April 20. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Condon (a. d.). At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (a. s. a.). At Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) Left the foot of East Twenty-eighth St., New York, April 21 for Glen Cove, L. I. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave New London on May 10, and is expected to make the following ports: Arrive Queenstown June 20, Havre July 2, Southampton July 10, Lisbon July 27, Gibraltar Aug. 8, Madeira Aug. 22; arrive home Sept. 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.). (Flagship.) At Naples, Italy, April 17.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.

TERROR, monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington. At New York Navy Yard.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (a. d.). At Mare Island April 20. Address care Navy Pay Office, that city.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

YANKEE, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (a. s. a.). At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.). Left Swatow April 20 for Woosung.

WATER-TIGHT DOORS FOR WARSHIPS.

In a discussion on papers "Water-tight Doors for Warships" read by Lord Charles Beresford and Col. Nabor Soliani at the meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, Mr. Gearing, who advocated the abolition of water-tight doors, stated that he was Chief Engineer of an Atlantic liner that had no water-tight doors, and he found it perfectly easy to run her across the Atlantic under rather adverse circumstances simply by properly organizing her engine room staff and by so arranging their watches that he always had a responsible and experienced engineer in charge of each water-tight engine or boiler room; but he also told the meeting that he had a complement of twenty-five engineers. In commenting on this statement the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The Atlantic liner has no protective deck; she has not of necessity her coal bunkers so minutely subdivided as they are in a war vessel; she has no magazines, no ammunition passages, no torpedo rooms, each and all requiring means of access and communication, like the war vessel has, therefore it is impossible to draw a comparison and to say that because a certain thing is good in a merchant steamer it is equally so in a man-of-war. Ships do not go into action at a few minutes' notice, nor if they are at anchor in a harbor and likely to be attacked by torpedoes would the ordinary common-sense precautions of closing every possible compartment be neglected, and there is no doubt that sufficient forethought would be displayed in the matter of trimming coal into the bunkers nearest the boiler rooms, so that there should be an ample supply handy to last through an engagement, even of a day's duration, without endangering the safety of the ship by opening up the communications to other coal bunkers. In addition to these precautions there is always a division of stokers told off for the especial purpose of attending to the water-tight doors whenever the crew is being exercised at general quarters and the vessel is cleared for action."

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Easter hop proved the most successful of this year's cadet hops. Mrs. Walker, wife of Comdr. Walker, received with Cadet Earle. Dancing commenced at 7:30 and ended at 10 o'clock. An unusually large number of visitors were present. The officers held a hop on Wednesday, April 8. Mrs. Colvocresson received.

During this month the Monongahela has been called into active service for drilling the battalion in seamanship. Every afternoon the light yards have been sent up and down, sail made, shortened and furled, topsails and courses single and double-reefed, yards braced up, in, and abox, until each cadet feels himself perfectly competent to save a ship on her beam's ends off a lee shore in a cyclone. The Bancroft is used on Saturdays for battery drill with great guns, or else a landing party is dispatched from her to attack an imaginary enemy somewhere in the adjacent country. Battery drill is also held during the week.

Belonging to the Bancroft's equipment are two torpedoes, one a Whitehead, the other a Howell. They are frequently run by Lieut. J. M. Ellicott, of the Department of Ordnance. These runs as a rule are very successful, the last one made with the Whitehead being a straight line from start to finish. The torpedoes are fired from the Bancroft both when running at full speed and when alongside the dock. Hitherto the air-pressure in the Whitehead has been 1,200 pounds, but in future the run will be made with 1,350 pounds service pressure. The cadets defeated the baseball team of the Kendall Institute by a score of 10 to 1.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as agreed upon in the conference committee and adopted by both houses contains the Senate amendment providing that the President may appoint, for a term of four years, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Chief Engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service to be Engineer-in-Chief of said service, with the rank and pay of Captain. Under the present law the Engineer-in-Chief of this service, Chief Engr. John W. Collins, has the rank of Captain, without the pay. The present amendment will increase his pay from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per year. The amendment was made at the urgent request of Secretary Carlisle on the ground that since the appointment of the present incumbent the duties of the office have been greatly enlarged and now include the preparation of the specifications and plans for the steam machinery of all the new revenue cutters and supervision of the construction of the same; the inspection of all material entering into the construction of the hulls, as well as of the steam machinery; the supervision of all electric light plants and other electrical apparatus, and a general direction and control of the repairs to the steam machinery of all the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service—36 in number.

At Fort Monroe, Va., April 20. Detail: Capts. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; John P. Story, 4th Art.; John M. K. Davis, 1st Art.; William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; Louis V. Cazier, 2d Art.; 1st Lieuts. William P. Duvall, 5th Art.; Charles D. Parkhurst, 4th Art.; William B. Homer, 5th Art.; J. A. (S. O. 88) D. E., April 16.

At Fort Meade, S. D., April 14. Detail: Capts. Argus G. Hennisey, 8th Cav.; Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav.; Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg.; Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; John A. Johnston, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Walter C.

Babcock, 8th Cav.; Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 8th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 41, D. P., April 9.)

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2,770—Mr. Allen: To transfer Fort Sidney military reservation to the State of Nebraska for educational purposes, the title to revert if it is used for any other purposes.

S. 2,781—Mr. Hawley: To give a pension of \$30 a month to Sarah E. Jenkins, daughter of the late Rear Adm'l. Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.

S. 2,917—Mr. Sherman: To give a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of Moses B. Walker, late Col. U. S. A., and Bvt. B. G. S. S. 2,891—Mr. Gorman: To give a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Commo. Wm. N. Jeffers.

H. R. 7,958—Mr. Hull: To pay Edmund E. Schreiner \$302.40 due Capt. Herman Schreiner, 9th Inf., for quarters.

H. R. 8,015—Mr. Baker (New Hampshire): To give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, late Colonel 7th N. H. Vols.

H. R. 8,350—Mr. Fenton: Providing that the pay of Sergeants and post Quartermaster Sergeants shall be \$45, and they shall receive the increased pay for length of service (longevity pay) now allowed by law: Provided, that this shall also apply to the non-commissioned staff officers now on the retired list and to those who may be placed thereon after the passage of this act, so as to entitle them to a proportionate increase in retired pay.

H. R. 8,351—Mr. Northway: To restore to a soldier's widow a pension she has been deprived of by remarriage, in case she becomes again a widow.

H. R. 8,352—Mr. Poole: To exempt insane, idiotic or permanently helpless persons or children under 16 from the operations of the pension act of June 27, 1890.

H. R. 8,263—Mr. Johnson: Appropriates \$25,000 for the construction and building within one year of a N. W. Mahaffey submarine torpedo boat by some responsible shipbuilding firm located within the State of California.

Great mystery is still placed around the orders issued last week detaching Civil Engr. R. E. Peary from duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and placing him on waiting orders. It may be stated authoritatively that Civil Engr. Peary was not relieved on account of any trouble, but that the orders were issued upon his own request. It is understood that they were the result of an expression of a desire on the part of a geographical society of New York to send Mr. Peary with an expedition to Greenland to secure the meteorite discovered by him during his sojourn in the Arctic region. Mr. Peary was unable to bring it to the United States on his return on account of the inability of the vessel he had with him to carry such an enormous weight.

The official report of the Court of Inquiry which made an investigation in the case of Capt. William Bainbridge-Hoff, who commanded the Lancaster, has been received at the Navy Department. Upon the arrival of the Lancaster at Montevideo a court of inquiry, it appears, was formed, the result being the report and findings which have been received. It is understood that the court recommended that Capt. Hoff be reprimanded, but that no further proceedings be had in the case. Capt. Hoff is now in command of the cruiser Newark, to which ship he was transferred after the close of the proceedings of the court, and that vessel is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads within the next week. It is expected that Capt. Hoff will be relieved of his command and be given shore duty.

Col. W. J. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, who has the matter in charge as the personal representative of Secretary Lamont, is making arrangements for the dedication of the equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock in Washington, D. C., about the middle of May. An imposing military demonstration will be one of the features of the occasion.

Pvt. Matthew Gray, Battalion of Engineers, Willets point, was convicted April 22 of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court. In a barroom quarrel in Whitestone, on Oct. 13, last, Gray stabbed Patrick Shea in the abdomen. Shea died a few days later. Gray put in a plea of self-defense. In the evidence it was shown that Gray had been attacked in the saloon, when he went out and returned with a knife. The fight was renewed and the stabbing followed. A strong recommendation for mercy accompanied the verdict.

Maj. William Sinclair, 2d Art., and Mrs. Sinclair are recent guests at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.

The San Diego branch of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion held its annual banquet April 14. Maj. Myles Moylan, U. S. A., presided and among those present were Maj. Henry Sweeney and Capt. W. R. Maize, U. S. A.

A large crowd attended the lecture of Capt. W. H. Bowen, 5th Inf., at the Lyceum Theatre April 6, says the Atlanta "Constitution." Capt. Bowen is an old veteran Indian fighter and his lecture was complete in every detail. Over 100 stereopticon views were presented. The lecture was a success from every point of view. A large crowd was present and showed its appreciation by applauding the speaker many times during his lecture.

Lieut. J. E. Woodward, 6th Inf., on leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, is at Golconda, Nev.

Lieut. S. F. Massey, U. S. A., is visiting in South America, his address being care U. S. Consul, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Cpl. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., is at present in New York City with quarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Gen. John Green, U. S. A., now abroad is located at present at 10 Olga street, Stuttgart, Germany.

Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., after a most pleasant tour of duty with Ohio troops, dating from May 19, 1892, will rejoin his regiment during the summer. He will be succeeded at Columbus by Capt. George Andrews, 25th Inf., about the middle of May.

Capt. Engr. Philip Inch, U. S. A., was a guest at the Brevoort House, New York, on April 23.

Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, Dept. of the Platte, was by arrangement with the State authorities at Crawford, Neb., taken the Fort Robinson Post Exchange case into the Federal court, the object being to amicably determine the question of jurisdiction.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., was among the special guests of the evening at the 23rd annual dinner April 22, at Delmonico's of the Veteran Members of the Associates of the Engineer Corps and Co. K, 7th Regt., N. G., N. Y.

Miss Lucia Eaton, who died at Patchogue, N. Y., April 16, was the daughter of Assistant Surgeon Joseph Eaton, U. S. Army, who served in the war of 1812 and died in 1860.

Mrs. Kensel, widow of Brig. Lieut. Col. George A. Kensel, Maj. 5th U. S. Artillery, died April 10 at Cambridge, Mass. Col. Kensel died in 1881.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, publish "The Yellowstone National Park," Historical and Descriptive. Illustrated with maps, views and portraits. By Hiram Martin Chittenden, Capt. Corps of Engrs., U. S. A. 8vo, pp. xvi, 397, 66 illustrations. Of this admirable work, that excellent authority, the New York "Nation" says: "A work which can be appropriately dedicated to the memories of John Colter and James Bridger, 'pioneers in the wonderland of the Upper Yellowstone,' excites our interest in these worthies, and we enter at once upon the historical part of Capt. Chittenden's admirable monograph. This occupies about a third of the work; it is entirely original, the net result of much conscientious research, brings news to most readers, and possesses permanent value. Most of the voluminous Park literature is merely descriptive, or of the guide-book order, in which patriotism and politics are rapturously invoked with an eye to business; the present work is distinctively a solid contribution to knowledge. The author is one of several engineers to whom we owe the good roads through the Park; he is thoroughly familiar with its minutest details of topography; he has informed himself fully concerning the legislation for and administration of its affairs, as well as of all the schemes for spoiling this eminent domain; he is an excellent practical geographer, and he writes so well that we might suppose the present volume to be no maiden effort, did we not happen to know that it is such. By this single work Capt. Chittenden makes himself our highest authority on the subject, and, as we premised, his special merit is that of the histogeographer."

After discussing the reasons why the Upper Yellowstone remained fortunately so long unknown, the author rapidly reviews explorations subsequent to 1871. They have been many, notable for various reasons; probably the most historically significant matters are those connected with the Nez-Percé campaign, when that great soldier and humanitarian, Chief Joseph, was pursued by such worthy foes as Gens. Howard, Gibbon, Sturgis, and Miles. The administrative history of the Park, including the Park dedicatory and protective acts, is set forth in sufficient detail, and with the same precision which marks the treatment of the other matters upon which we have touched. This concludes the formally historical Part I., but by no means finishes Capt. Chittenden's histogeographic labors. For these are resumed in another part of the book, so important that we wonder why it was relegated to the limbo of Appendix A. It is an integral part of the whole performance, being nothing less than an historical review of the several hundred geographical names of the Park mountains, lakes, rivers, geyser, and miscellaneous topographic and hydrographic features. There are probably more names to the square mile in the Park than in most of our settled districts of equal area, though there is not a single town or even hamlet, and the artificial features are practically restricted to a military post, some hotels, and the roads or trails, including, of course, bridges. The author has taken great pains with the always difficult task of tracing such names to their sources; his work is here entirely original, and he is to be felicitated on the amount of accurate information he has garnered. This relates to Part I. of the work. Part II. is generally descriptive and is accompanied by an excellent folding map which shows by name and with great accuracy almost every point on which the author touches.

Concerning Part III., which deals with the future of the Park, the "Nation" says: "It discloses all the greed and selfishness of incessant scheming to destroy the place and defeat its purpose, whether by railroad encroachment, change of boundary, 'segregation,' or whatever specious pretext, as well as by the open lawlessness of poaching. Connected with this important matter, we find in an appendix the legislation and regulations now in force, the appropriations made, and other data for correct appreciation of the political situation. We hope Capt. Chittenden's wise and sound counsels will be heeded; they cannot be disregarded with impunity, unless the Park idea is to be abandoned. The railroad lobby has always been peculiarly plausible, persistent, and pernicious; but it is enough to hear in this case the declaration of the present able and fearless military superintendent, Capt. George S. Anderson: 'Six months from the entrance of the first locomotive within the limits of the Park, there will not be one acre of its magnificent forests left unburned.' The segregation subterfuge is met-by the author in italics: 'Never permit the boundaries of the Yellowstone Park to be brought down into the valleys.' No one can read his summary of the present case and future prospects without being impressed with its force."

THE SCHOOL OF JINGOES.

(From the "Chap-Book," April 15.)

If jingoism there be on earth, where are its headquarters, its normal school, its university extension system? Where, pray, but in the example of England? No one who has watched the course of things at Washington can help seeing the influence of that vast object-lesson. Seeley's book, "The Expansion of England," is of itself enough to demoralize a whole generation of Congressmen. It is the trophies of Great Britain which will not allow Lodge and Roosevelt to sleep. Logically, they have the right of it. If it be a great and benevolent thing for England to annex, by hook or crook, every desirable harbor or island on the globe; to secure Gibraltar by a trick, India by a lucky disobedience of orders, Egypt by a temporary occupation of which the other end never arrives, why not follow the example? This impulse lay behind the whole Hawaiian negotiation; it asserts itself in all the Venezuelan interference, in all the Cuban imbroglio. Moreover, it is absolutely consistent and defensible, if England is, as we are constantly assured, the great beneficent and civilizing power on the earth. If so, let us also be benevolent; let us proceed to civilize; let us too, say, especially to all Spanish-speaking peoples, "Sois mon frère, ou je t'en!"

If there ever was a Church Militant, surely England is the Nation Militant. While we debate a gunboat, she equips a fleet; while we introduce a bill for an earth-work, and refer it to a committee, she forwards ten additional guns to Puget Sound. "Her march is o'er the mountain wave," as Campbell long since boasted; and yet, whenever the youngest statesman asks why we should not be allowed to take a faltering step after her, he is treated as if he had violated the traditions of the human race and had indeed brought death into the world and all our woe. Let us at heart be consistent. To me, I confess, the old tradition of "an unarmed nation"—about which that good soldier, Gen. F. A. Walker, once made so fine an address,—still seems the better thing. But the unarmed nation is the condemnation of England; if defencelessness is right, then England is all wrong, and we should say so. We can by no possible combination be English and pacific at the same time.

Above all, it seems to me an absolute abandonment of the whole principle of republican institutions to say that

they are for one nation alone, and for only those who speak one language. If deserving means anything, it means that sooner or later all will grow up to it. Nobody doubts that the Romans governed well and were the best road-builders on this planet; but all now admit that it helped human progress when they took themselves out of England and left those warring tribes to work themselves out of their dark condition into such self-government as they now possess. There was a time on this continent when Mexico was such a scene of chaos that the very word "to Mexicanize" carried a meaning of disorder. Yet what State of the Union has shown more definite and encouraging progress than has been accomplished in Mexico within the last ten years? What Mexico is, every Spanish-American or Portuguese-American State may yet be, only give it time and a fair chance. If we believe that the principle of self-government is unavailable for those who speak Spanish, we might as well have allowed Maximilian to set up his little empire undisturbed. No one ever doubted that Louis Napoleon knew how to build good roads and to shoot straight; and perhaps he might have taught the same arts to his representative. Whatever injury we may before have done to Mexico, we repaid it liberally when we said to Europe, "Hands off," and secured to that Spanish-American State its splendid career of self-development out of chaos. What Mexico has done the states of South America may yet imitate.

PORT ARTHUR IS DIFFERENT.

(From the London Chronicle.)

Now, we have always held that Russia is entitled to an ice-free port in the Pacific. It is out of the question that so colossal an undertaking as the trans-Siberian railway could be allowed to end in a remote harbor frozen for five months in the year. Mr. Balfour, we were glad to see, declared that the government would put no obstacle in the way of such an acquisition by Russia. All this, however, refers to Port Lazareff, on the eastern coast of Corea, or some place in the immediate neighborhood, upon which Russia has for long been known to have her eye. Port Arthur is a very different thing.

Russia took the lead in coercing victorious Japan out of Port Arthur, on the ground that the presence of Japan there would give the latter a dangerously preponderating influence upon China. A thousand times more will the influence of Russia there be dangerous for the trade and policy of other countries, for the possession of Port Arthur is a hand upon the throat of China which can be tightened to suffocate her at any moment.

Moreover, England is the only country which throws her possessions open to the trade of the world; Port Arthur in Russian hands will, of course, be carefully restricted to Russian commerce. The harbor is a splendid one; the fortifications manned by Russians would be absolutely impregnable, and thus Russia would have in the far East a naval base which would instantly make her the mistress at sea of that part of the world. In fact, with Russia firmly settled at Port Arthur, with the trans-Siberian railway behind her, the influence of other powers upon China may be regarded as gone, and the advance of Russia from her northern frontier toward Pekin would be merely a matter of time.

REVIVING THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Opinion of Confederate Staff Officer.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to confer the rank of Lieutenant General upon the Commander of the Army. This is right. The efficiency of the Army calls for it. The Army now is without rank for its head. Its organization, in this, lacks unity and a proper subordination.

Do we have two or more Captains of a company, the senior Captain commanding? two or more Colonels of a regiment, the senior Colonel commanding? two or more Generals of a brigade or division, the senior General, of same rank, commanding? No! But when we come to the head of the Army we lose our reckoning and make the senior Major General—a mere division or corps commander in fact—the Commander of the whole Army! At least, he ranks only like other Generals under him—a Major General!

Is there any rhyme or reason in this? Does it not violate all rules of unity, subordination, discipline and efficiency? The Army is a unit, just as division or regiment is a unit, and, like division and regiment, should the Army have its own special Commander with distinction and rank. We know that a senior Colonel commanding a brigade is not so efficient as a Brigadier General in command; the same is true of a senior Brigadier General commanding a division; and it holds true of a senior Major General (only one of several Major Generals) commanding an Army. And the reason is that the rank is not equal to the responsibility imposed upon him nor to the dignity he must assume. With such inferior rank and title, he cannot fully command the respect and confidence of his officers and men. They take him at the worth placed upon him by the government. Nay, more, the officers and men of an Army feel themselves complimented when an officer of high rank is placed over them. Their pride is heightened, and the morale of the Army improved.

The Commander of an Army holds a high and exalted position—high above all others in the Army. There is none like unto him in importance; and for a proper discipline and esprit de corps there should be none like unto him, or even near him, in name or rank! We must sufficiently honor him who commands the Army if we expect him to be sufficiently efficient, and his Army to have the right spirit.

The objections to creating the rank of Lieutenant General are not tenable, we think. One is the smallness of the Army. Then do away with all Major Generals but one, and let him be Commander of the Army. The chief objection, however, would seem to be that the present Commander of the Army has not, like those upon whom the proposed rank of Lieutenant General has heretofore been conferred, commanded an Army in the field. This is true, we believe, of Gen. Miles, but it is also true of him that, short of separate, independent command in the field, he is a soldier of great experience and rare merit. The fact that he is in command of the Army shows that he is believed to be capable of independent command—that he is believed to be a strategist, as well as field tactician. And if the President believes him capable of commanding the Army, should he not have the rank commensurate with what the President and the people expect of him—in keeping with the duties, responsibilities and dignity of his high position such as a proper organization, discipline and morale of the Army call for? It is not so much what Gen. Miles has done in the past as what is expected of him now and in the future that concerns us now and is pertinent to the question whether he shall have rank that will enable him the better to fulfill the duties of the office.

The rank of Lieutenant General was conferred on Washington when war was expected with France in 1798, and why? Because Washington knew from his

Revolutionary War experience that as Major General could not sufficiently command other Major Generals. In the Revolution his rank was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Colonies, with no President or Secretary of War over him; he reported direct to the Continental Congress, and to the Governors of the Colonies. After the formation of the Union the President of the United States became the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Out of sentimental consideration Gen. Washington the grade of Lieutenant General was not revived for many years, but the discipline, morale and efficiency of the Army were weakened thereby. The War of 1812 with England our Army was so inefficient that defeat was the general order of the day. Finally, after the Mexican War, Gen. Scott was made Lieutenant General, and, strange to say, it was a personal compliment to him rather than the necessities of the service or the good of the Army that caused it. Though it is the necessity for the grade, not the commanding of men, that we wish to call attention to, let us briefly compare Scott and Miles.

Gen. Scott was a brilliant soldier—his Mexican campaign stamps him so—but we know that there was no war in one day at Shiloh, Antietam, or the Wilderness, than in the whole Mexican War of two years, and that Division Commander, as was Gen. Miles in the Army of the Potomac, with occasional command of a corps saw more war in those four years, a hundred times than did Gen. Scott in his whole military career! Gen. Scott never commanded in battle over 8,000 men—all the strength of a division in the Civil War. Scott a successful strategist with his little Army against poorly disciplined, badly equipped Mexican Army. A Division Commander in the Civil War—against such strategists as Lee and Jackson and such skillful tacticians as Longstreet and Hill—often had to use more military ability than ever was demanded of Scott action.

After Scott Grant was the next Lieutenant General richly and grandly deserved the honor; but the Army needed the rank more than Grant needed the honor, gave no honor really to so great a man as Grant, had not given honor to Washington, but it did Grant more power to command the Army. The man may be said as to Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, is the Army itself, its necessities, its discipline, morale, that demand the rank of Lieutenant General for its Commander. Let the rank be permanently established, without reference to the soldier who may be called to it.

There should be unity, proper subordination, in the organization of an Army. How can this be without a titled, distinctive head? Suppose the Chief Executive or our government were not President, but the senior Cabinet officer. Could we have the same respect for the vice? Much like this is the senior Major General in command of the Army.

Only military men can rightly appreciate the effect of military rank. The average civilian can't understand though, in fact, place or power does affect him. When a soldier has not immediately felt a higher respect and consideration for a Colonel the moment he was promoted to Brigadier? It is the position-rank that calls for respect and consideration, not so much the individual holding the position-rank. Many of us have known officials, or Generals, for whom personally we may hold contempt, yet, as officers, did we respect and obey them, and respect and obey them all the more in their position.

Strong as was Washington's personal character, was he personally of respect, who can believe that Col. Washington of the Virginia Militia he could have pulled the Colonies through the Revolution? No, as soon as he would not have had the power. It was necessary give him high rank, to enable him to exercise high command, to succeed in the Revolution.

For the good and efficiency of the Army, the safety and welfare of the people, let the rank of Lieutenant General be permanently established. The best interest of the Army and country demand it.

D. F. BOYD, Confederate Staff Officer
Orchard Lake, Mich.

PRAYERS IN WAR-TIME.

Uncle Duff, hearing the noise, began to pray: A Saluda joined him fervently; Sam listened stupidly in suffocating terror.

Fifteen cannon thundered together, over beyond bridge, and a flight of shells in the air made a prolonged whirring noise, followed presently by a rapid spattering of musketry in the woods at the lower edge of the plantation. The regiment went across the field at a quick step, knocking over the fences as they came in the way.

"Oh, good Lor', ef ye kin spa' de ole man er leetle longer—" began Uncle Duff, but his prayer was interrupted by an explosion on both sides of the river, batteries thundering at one another, and opposing lines of infantry exchanging long rolling volleys.

Mrs. Farrow saw the cavalry scurry away from the lurking-place under the river bank and disappear in woods, while four or five heavy field-guns, drawn panting and overworked horses, trundled rapidly along the red clay road, the drivers whipping and swearing.

After a few rounds there came a short lull in the bombardment, during which a singular serenity pervaded air and sky.

"Dar, now, Lor', stop de wa' right heah, and let de darkey—"

But Uncle Duff sprang to his feet as another an cannonade began, and a shell burst on the railroad-track in front of the door. He forgot his prayer.

"Hell an' fury!" he cried, "dat's dangerous! Git him, fo' de Lor' sake! I's gwine unten yer!" And he rushed through the back door-way and across the den to the woods, followed by Sam and Aunt Saluda Maurice Thompson, in May Lippincott's.

Mr. Cleveland was at a University of Virginia commencement some years ago, when the weather was very hot, and though he was a guest of a cold professor, it is said that he drank his first genuine mint julep, which was mixed by Gen. Fitz Lee. He has never forgotten that julep or Fitz Lee. Richmond Dispatch.

The May number of "Harper's Magazine" opens with an article on "Mark Twain," by his long-time friend, Joseph H. Twichell, who served in the Volunteer Army during the Civil War. The paper abounds in anecdotes, embellished with a frontispiece portrait, engraved by Florian from the latest photograph of Mr. Clem and with pictures of his Hartford and Elmira homes. Childe Hassam. The attitude of England during the Civil War in America is strikingly set forth in letters written in 1862 and 1863 by William E. Gull, assumed to the late Cyrus W. Field. These important letters with related correspondence, hitherto unpublished, appear in an exceedingly interesting paper called "England and America in 1863: A Chapter in the Life of Cyrus W. Field."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. S.—Your question as to pay due in last fiscal year was answered in "Journal" of March 28, p. 541, or column.

J. H. L.—A soldier discharged under G. O. 80, A. G. 1890, is not entitled to the traveling allowances described in Section 1,290, Revised Statutes.

J. H. L.—As you reside in Omaha, why not call at the headquarters Dept. of the Platte (Bee Building), and there, I am sure, you will be given all practicable information in regard to the system of recruiting in the regular army, rules, etc.

J. H. L.—In further answer to that in "Journal" of Feb. 1896, in the matter of laws for the protection of soldiers wounding or taking life while in the performance of duty, the Military Code of the State of New York, Art. 100, provides that the members of the National Guard ordered out by proper authority for active service shall not be liable civilly or criminally for any acts done them while on duty.

J. W. S.—A cadet at West Point is not an enlisted man of the Army, hence service as such could not count, under the law, towards the period necessary for a soldier to serve before he can be examined for a commission. The act of Congress approved July 30, 1892, provides that all unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age, who are citizens of the United States, are physically健全, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. The clear intent of the law is that this service of two years in the Army shall be counted to enlisted men. The decision of the 2d Comptroller Sept. 3, 1891, in the matter of cadets, reads as follows: "A person appointed to a position in the Army, either as cadet or an officer, becomes cadet or officer de jure when he accepts the appointment; but in view of the act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 502), his pay cannot commence until he takes the oath of office. When a cadet passes the examination and enters upon the duties of a cadet he thereby accepts his appointment, and his service in the Army begins for all purposes of longevity, and his pay cannot commence until he takes the oath of office required by law." (A. P. D., 5:14. Gilkenson.)

J. W. S.—The service is counted to cadets in order to give them proper longevity pay, and longevity pay, in its technical sense, is an allowance to officers alone.

OLD SERVICE.—Service need not be continuous to render an enlisted man eligible for retirement, but of course he must be in the service at the time when he becomes eligible. Your service from April 8 to July 1865, counts double.

CAVALRY.—If you produce unmistakable proofs of the excellent position offered you in civil life and have the approval of your company and regimental commanders, good and faithful service, there would be no difficulty, we think, in obtaining your discharge by way favor, as you are not now able to procure it in any other way. You can but make the attempt and if it fails there are no worse off than now.

C. R. U.—Par. 50, A. R. 1895 says: "Nor will leave of absence be granted during the season of active operations except in case of urgent necessity." But there is harm in trying.

C. F. H.—No casualty intervening, it is likely that Lieut. Col. F. L. Guenther, 5th, will go to the 4th Art. Colonel, June 6 next, and Lieut. Col. A. C. M. D. Washington, 4th, go to the 2d Art. as Colonel, Oct. 29 No, as yet.

Par. 131, A. R. 1895 says: "If a deserter enlists again in desertion his services under such unlawful arrangement will not be counted as making good any of the lost by desertion."

R.—David S. Stanley is Lieut. in the 22d Inf., of which his father, Gen. D. S. Stanley, was Colonel eighteen years. Gen. Stanley is at present Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Stanley is stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana.

T. F. B. asks: (1st) Is it proper for the color bearer to salute the commanding officer of Marines when the battalion is passing in review? Answer.—Yes. (2d) Is colonel commandant of the corps entitled to a salute from the color sergeant or bearer while a battalion is passing in review, he being the reviewing officer, and the colors referred to in both cases being the corps' colors? Answer.—Yes. (3d) Where will a letter addressed to Chas. Richards reach him, or at what post is he serving? Answer—Fort Brady, Mich. (4th) What colors are on duty at the following posts, viz.: Vancouver Bks., Wash., and Boise Bks.? Answer—Vancouver, W. Dymond Wolverton, Dept. Surg., J. C. Farthington, Surg., and Wm. Stephenson, Asst. Surg.; Boise Bks., M. W. Wood, Surg.

R. C. S. asks: (1st) What is the age limit for enlisted men in the Navy as landsman? Answer—Twenty-five years without a trade. (2d) What chest measurement required for a person of five feet nine and three-quarter inches height, weight 145 pounds, age twenty-two? Answer—None is stated, but must be normal.

H. M. R.—Write to Brig. Gen. A. Ordway, Washington, D. C., for copy of cycle tactics.

W. D. G.—Bugle calls are published in the infantry and artillery manual published by the Navy.

J. H.—A vacancy now exists to the Naval Academy from Kansas.

A. B.—The cadet who now represents the third district of Massachusetts at the Military Academy, Edmund Bonchley, is a member of the third class, which will graduate until June, 1898. Cadet Charles A. Raulett represents the eleventh district of Massachusetts, and is member of the same class.

SUBSCRIBER asks: If the Pension Bureau receives legal evidence affidavits taken before Judge Advocates and other Army officers authorized to administer oaths (in regard to Army matters), or should statements made in the prosecution of pension claims be sworn to before a notary public? Answer—They must be made before a notary public or other civil magistrate.

A. K. asks: (1st) When there will be a vacancy in the eighth district of Massachusetts. (2d) Does your only chance of appointment lie in the district in which you live? (3d) Do you have to know your Congressman personally? Answer—(1st) Eighth Massachusetts, 1898. (2d) Supposed to be the case. (3d) Not necessary. Generally an examination is held in which you may compete.

A Russian correspondent, referring to the "all surpassing splendors amid which the Czar of all the Russias will assume the autocratic emblem of his autocratic power next month," says: "The bill for all this, that portion of it, I mean, which the imperial treasury will pay, estimated at not less than 28,000,000 roubles, or about 21,000,000."

ENGLISH COUNTING-HOUSE SENTIMENT.

In a smoke talk address before the Colonial Club, Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 28, 1896, Rear Adm. George E. Belknap, U. S. N., said:

"At this moment, despite the fact that her Navy is equal in strength and efficiency to any two navies of Europe combined, England is devoting many millions of pounds to still further increase her mighty sea armament. She does not agree with the distinguished professor at Harvard, who tells us in a recent number of the 'North American Review' that 'as the national spirit comes more and more under the influence of commerce, we may look for a sound criticism of the waste involved in war and needless preparation for war.' The counting house—the accounting place for our time—will reckon on expenditures on armaments beyond those necessary for the control of the malefactor element as unprofitable." Commercial England does not so look upon expenditures for her Navy, and wisely. On the contrary, she knows that it is her armed sea-power that enables her to call herself the 'Mistress of the Sea,' not only in a commercial but in a gunpowder sense. The English trader and traveler, the merchant and explorer, know that go where they may, the sea sword of their country will follow and protect them in every water where the keel of a gunboat can float. It is the birthright of Englishmen to be so protected—a birthright won and guaranteed by the naval sword of the kingdom. In the words of Froude, 'England knows that take away her merchant fleets, take away the Navy that guards them, her empire will come to an end; her colonies will fall off like leaves from a withered tree; and Britain will once more become an insignificant island in the North Sea.' What would not civilization lose in that event? What tongue can tell?"

"The English merchant loves his counting-house and his accounting, but no man among them would think of exalting their importance to the discredit of that grand service on which, in the words of Parliament, 'The wealth, safety and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend.' On the contrary, he relies on its protection wherever his trading spirit may take him in pursuit of gain and in the extension of British interests. Nay, he demands it and he gets it! When, indeed, the day arrives that the counting-house alone, in its spirit of individual gain and corporate selfishness, and ignoring what the Army and Navy stand for, moulds the methods and dominates the policies of this people, we had better plough up the Green at Lexington, burn the wooden bridge that arched the flood at Concord, and forget the shot that sounded round the world. Aye! and raise to the ground the towering shaft on Bunker Hill, cut down the Washington Elm in this historic town, and turn to the wall or cast down in ignominy picture and portrait, tablet and effigy, in Faneuil Hall and the Old South, and in yonder Memorial Hall that so grandly marks the intrepid deeds of Harvard's sons, by flood and field, in foul rebellion's day. Did our race get an Alfred the Great or a Langton, a William the Conqueror or a Cromwell, a Blake or a Nelson, a Washington or a Lincoln, a Farragut or a Grant from the counting-house? Did the Light of the World come from that fount? Did the counting-house of the Rothschilds get the news of Waterloo by special messenger from motives of humanity, or because of the millions it would rake into its coffers thereby? The greed of the English counting-house, indeed, was a prime cause of the Revolution. No man may doubt that fact who reads history."

U. S. S. CHASE.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 7, 1896.

The Chase arrived here safely March 24, having been nine days out from Hampton Roads. We had a pleasant run outward with the exception of a moderate gale we struck on March 20 in the Gulf Stream, which obliged us to heave to for twenty-six hours under reefed topsails. Succeeding this we encountered a two-days' calm and spent the next two in target practice with the battery and in sailing evolutions for the benefit of the senior class of cadets. Since our arrival in this harbor the members of the senior class cadets have undergone their examinations for promotion and hope to receive their commissions as 3d Lieutenants upon our return to the States. Three of Her Majesty's naval vessels are now in port here and their officers, together with those of the Royal Army stationed on the islands, have shown us many courtesies and number of nice little entertainments and dances have been given in honor of the officers and cadets of the Chase. In fact, Uncle Sam's pretty white bark has been the center of attraction for all eyes during the past two weeks and her cadets have given several afternoon "at homes" in honor of the large number of Americans now stopping at the Hamilton hotels. All members of the Chase's company shall feel loth to leave these beautiful isles and the hosts of friends they have made here, but it is now given out that the remainder of her spring cruise will be curtailed and the ship will most likely sail on the 10th inst. for Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place about May 1.

L'OBUSIER.

The House Appropriation Committee April 18 completed the General Deficiency Appropriation bill—the last of the general appropriation bills—and it was reported to the House by Chairman Cannon. The measure carries an appropriation of \$4,701,340, including: War Department, \$607,114; Navy Department, \$199,832. In addition to the sum recommended in the bill, the urgent deficiency act passed in February appropriated \$6,305,436 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the support of the Government during the current and prior fiscal years, making the total for deficiencies appropriated and recommended for this season \$11,096,776. The following statement, a part of the report on the bill, shows the amount of each of the general appropriation bills as passed by the House, the date of passage, and aggregate of the whole:

Title of bill.	Amount.	Passed.
Agriculture	\$3,215,392.00	Feb. 18
Army	23,275,902.73	Feb. 9
Diplomatic and Consular	1,630,056.76	Jan. 28
District of Columbia	5,418,960.39	April 9
Fortifications	5,842,337.00	April 14
Indian	8,420,445.17	Feb. 25
Legislative	21,380,765.51	March 6
Military Academy	448,117.61	Jan. 20
Navy	31,647,239.95	March 26
Pension	141,325,820.00	Jan. 17
Post Office	91,819,557.88	March 11
River and Harbor	10,351,860.00	April 6
Sundry civil	29,836,902.19	April 2
Total	\$374,613,449.19	
Urgent deficiency act	6,305,436.52	
General deficiency	4,791,340.45	
Miscellaneous acts	315,024.72	
Permanent annual appropriations	119,054,160.00	
Grand total	\$505,070,410.88	

THE STATE TROOPS.

7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

One thousand and thirty-seven officers and men out of 1,043 on the roll, only 6 absentees, was the splendid record of the 7th N. Y. at its annual inspection and muster held in the armory on the evening of April 16. This record of over ninety-nine per cent. present has, we believe, never been equaled before in its history, certainly not in the past ten years, and the simple announcement Col. Appleton made to his command several weeks since concerning the date of the inspection, was responded to in true 7th regiment style. As the regiment owns both its fatigue and dress uniforms, which are both distinctive, it makes really no difference which it wears to be looked over by the inspecting officers. By request of Col. Appleton, however, this year's inspection was made in full dress, while the fatigue uniforms and other property were inspected in company quarters. This course, Col. Appleton afterward stated to his officers, was followed in order that any defects in the dress uniforms or equipments, which had not before come under the scrutiny of Gen. McLevee, might be noted more readily. The fatigue uniforms and equipments coming so frequently under the eye of officers, defects are readily seen. A review of the regiment, taken by Gen. McLevee, preceded the inspection. It had been expected that Marquis Yamagata would attend the review, but this dignitary finding it impossible, sent Maj. Ishima to represent him, and the latter, in company of Adj't. Gen. McAlpin, visited the armory and was much interested with what he saw. The figures of the muster, together with those for 1895, follow:

1895.		
	Pres. Abs. Agg.	Pres. Abs. Agg.
F. and S.	15 1 16	14 0 14
N. C. S.	12 0 12	11 0 11
Co. A.	100 0 100	101 2 103
Co. B.	103 0 103	103 0 103
Co. C.	100 3 103	103 0 103
Co. D.	103 0 103	103 0 103
Co. E.	91 0 91	86 4 90
Co. F.	103 0 103	103 0 103
Co. G.	102 1 103	103 0 103
Co. H.	103 0 103	102 1 103
Co. I.	102 1 103	100 3 103
Co. K.	103 0 103	103 0 103
Totals.	1,037 6 1,043	1,032 10 1,042

Company F, Capt. Barnard, has had 100 per cent. present for 10 consecutive years, and Co. G, Capt. Dewson, for 5 consecutive years.

9th N. Y.—COL. SEWARD.

Col. Seward, of the 9th N. Y., has issued very comprehensive instructions to his command concerning the annual inspection and muster of the command to be made shortly, and there can be no excuse for any member of the regiment not being able to fully meet the standard required. A careful perusal of the order should be made, and its instructions carefully borne in mind. The regiment is ordered to proceed to Creedmoor as follows: Cos. A, E, F and I, staff, N. C. S., May 1. Cos. C, D and H, May 2, and Cos. B, G and K, May 11. Lieut. G. G. Barnard, of Co. G, sent in his resignation on April 20. It was demanded by Capt. W. Wilcocks on the ground of incompetency, but according to the Lieutenant's statement the request was the result of a private grudge, due wholly to an outside matter, and in which the Lieutenant, in conversation with a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal," had no hesitation in saying was due to a female. Lieut. Barnard also stated that he at first intended to fight the matter, but finally, not desiring to bring the name of the regiment into scandal, had concluded to resign. He has performed almost one hundred per cent. of duty since he entered the regiment in May, 1893. Lieut. Barnard will re-enlist as a private in Co. K under Capt. Morris. The general regret among the officers of the regiment is that the resignation of his superior did not preface that of Lieut. Barnard's. There have been numerous events which it is said should have compelled a Captain's resignation long ere this. With very few exceptions his brother officers want him out, and have intimated very strongly that if the Colonel does not bring this about soon, there will be some other resignations the 9th can ill afford to stand.

71st N. Y.—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The review, parade and presentation of marksmen's badges of the 71st N. Y. took place at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 22, 1896, and the commodious building was filled with invited guests and others to witness the unusual display. Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Second Brigade of Brooklyn, was the reviewing officer, and was accompanied by the following members of the Brigade Staff: Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, A. A. G.; Maj. Geo. B. Fowler, Surg.; Maj. Francis D. Beard, Ord. O.; Maj. Theo. H. Babcock, I. R. P.; Maj. Edw. M. Grant, J. A.; Maj. Wm. E. C. Mayer, Insp., and Capt. John H. Schults, J. A. D. C. The regiment looked exceedingly fine, wearing the blue full dress uniform and white trousers. The two battalions were equalized into five commands of sixteen files each, and were formed and turned over to Majs. Francis and Smith in very good shape, the regimental formation for review was in line of masses, and was also excellently made and turned over to Col. Greene. During the passage of the reviewing officer and party around the lines the men were very steady, not a movement being noticed anywhere in the ranks. After the reviewing party had completed their tour the battalions changed direction by the left flank, which movement was executed in a faultless manner, with the exception of the fourth company of the first battalion who were out of step and consequently had a very poor alignment. The march past was very good indeed, the distances were very well kept and the salutes of the officers well rendered. After the companies had all passed the reviewing officers, their march was regulated so as to form battalion line on their respective parades, and battalion line was formed for battalion parade, which obviated the necessity of sounding Adjutant's call twice. Just as the first Sergeants had returned to their posts after reporting, the Drum Major, overcome by nervousness, fainted and fell in front of the band. The Surgeons and Hospital Corps took care of him and carried him off the floor. He soon recovered, but did not again report. He was a new man, and this was his first appearance in the 71st. A Sergeant of the Drum Corps took his place, and Adjutant's call for regimental parade was

sounded, and the line formed by the 1st Battalion forming on left into line and the 2d on right into line. The formation was very creditably made, and during the sound off the men were as before very steady and attentive. The manual of arms when the Colonel took command was very good, but still there is considerable room for improvement. It would not be a bad idea for the company officers to have a drill in marching in line, for when they marched up to the Colonel at the conclusion of the parade a number of them were out of step, and of course their line was anything but straight. After they had returned to their companies the experts, sharpshooters and marksmen, numbering in all 564, were called to the front and Gen. McLeer, in a short, but appropriate speech, presented the State decorations. Co. I received the field and staff prize of \$50 for the greatest percentage of sharpshooters, and Co. B won the Zabriski trophy. A short drill in the evolutions of the regiment followed, in which column of masses, line of masses, street column and square were executed in a very creditable manner. After dismissal Col. Greene entertained Gen. McLeer and staff and a large party of officers at supper at the Waldorf, where a very enjoyable time was had and the Brooklyn trolley strike fought over again. Among the prominent military guests present were Gen. A. C. Barnes, Col. Wm. Seward and Lieut. Col. Rand, of the 9th Regt.; Col. Dan'l Appleton, of the 7th; Col. Geo. M. Smith, 69th; Col. Chauncey, 8th; Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Luscomb, Maj. Geo. D. Russell, and Battn. Adjts. Piereson and Van Kleeck, Jr., of the 13th; Capt. Harry Leigh, of the 2d Signal Corps, and several of the 1st Brigade staff.

12th N. Y.—COL. H. DOWD.

The 35th anniversary of the departure of the 12th N. Y. to the war in 1861 was very appropriately celebrated on the evening of April 21, by the veterans who held their annual dinner, and by the active regiment, who paraded for review and presentation of a new stand of colors. The first event on the programme of the evening was the annual dinner of the veterans held in the grand new banquet hall of Hotel Savoy. There covers were laid for some 200 guests, the tables being beautifully decorated with choice flowers, while that of the special guests of honor at the head of the hall had additional ornaments of artistic pieces representing military scenes. Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield presided, and among those present were, Gens. C. A. Carleton, R. Avery, L. Saterlee; Col. J. Ward, H. A. Gildersleeve, E. M. L. Ehlers, Geo. Bliss, C. E. Sprague; Bat. Maj. C. C. Savage and Capt. W. H. Schwalbe; Col. W. Seward, Jr., 9th Regt., and Col. G. M. Smith, of the 69th Regt. Among the officers of the active regiment were Col. H. Dowd, Maj. C. S. Burns; Capts. C. A. Smylie, B. S. Barnard, T. Denny, Jr., E. C. Smith; Lieuts. D. S. Appleton, H. S. Clark and S. S. Johnson. At the conclusion of the dinner at 8.30 o'clock the veterans and guests were driven to the armory where the regiment had already assembled for review by Gen. Butterfield, and an exceedingly large audience had assembled. The first ceremony was that of receiving the new stand of colors. The regiment formed line and the color company, G, under Capt. Denny, marched to the front and presented arms, while the color guard received the colors from Gen. Butterfield on behalf of the State. Co. G. with the new colors, then wheeled about and faced the regiment, which presented arms, and Gen. Butterfield made a few appropriate remarks. The regiment next formed for review in line of masses in three battalions, commanded respectively by Maj. Leonard and Burns and Capt. Content. Gen. Butterfield had for his staff Col. Seward, of the 9th,

and Col. Smith, of the 69th, and it was a rare sight to see two active line colonels accompanying a reviewing officer, and it is many years since a similar event has been witnessed. The regiment made a splendid showing throughout the ceremony. During the passage, however, a Corporal in charge of a relief clumsily marched between the reviewing party and the regiment, and for a moment detracted from the ceremony somewhat. Parade followed and, like the preceding ceremony, proved all that could be desired. During the parade medals for marksmanship were presented to 14 experts, 41 sharpshooters, and 536 marksmen—a record the regiment has just reason to be proud of. A reception followed, the veterans and their guests then returned to the Savoy, where addresses were made and many toasts drunk. Col. Dowd spoke of "The 12th and the Day We Celebrate," Col. Geo. Bliss on "War Times," Gen. Carleton, "The Veteran," Col. Gildersleeve, "The Citizen Soldier," Col. Ehlers, "Our Work in '61," Col. Savage, "The Flag," Maj. Burns, "The Boys."

NEBRASKA.

The result of the election of commissioned officers in the Nebraska National Guard to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of office is as follows: Col. Charles J. Bills, 2d Regt., to be Brig. Gen.; Col. John P. Bratt, re-elected Col. 1st Regt.; Lieut. Col. William Bischof, Jr., 2d Regt., to be Col. 2d Regt.; Maj. Emil Olsen, 2d Regt., to be Lieut. Col. 2d Regt.; Capt. George R. Colton, 1st Regt., to be Lieut. Col. 1st Regt.; Maj. T. L. Williams, re-elected Maj. 1st Regt. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bills will assume command of the Brigade, Nebraska National Guard, with headquarters at Fairbury, relieving Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby. Col. William Bischof, Jr., 2d Regt., will assume command of his regiment, with headquarters at Nebraska City, relieving Col. C. J. Bills. In relieving Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby from the command of the Brigade of the Nebraska National Guard, at the expiration of his term of office, the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his appreciation of the long, faithful and creditable service of that officer, and to express the opinion that to Gen. Colby is due in a great measure the excellent discipline and state of efficiency that now exist in the Guard of this State. Following the election a banquet was held at the Lindell hotel, at which several officers of the army were among the guests. These included Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th U. S. Inf., who was toastmaster; Maj. E. J. Fechét, 6th Cav. U. S. A. Among the other guests was Gov. Holcomb, and with speeches, recitations, etc., a most pleasant evening was passed. Maj. Fechét, 6th U. S. Cav., responded to a toast, "The Army." He spoke briefly of the regular army and the desire of the government to establish cordial relations between the regulars and the Guard. Then he stated that when he first came to Nebraska he had many frowns and complaints in regard to the order of things, but soon his frowns had changed to smiles. He spoke complimentary of the Guard, from the Commander-in-Chief to the private, and closed with a neat little eulogy on the flag. Among the other speakers were Asst. Adj't. Gen. Reed, who responded to "The Guardsman in Emergency" in the absence of Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby, who was unavoidably detained at home. Mr. Reed argued that the Guard was continually training at home for emergencies and had always met emergencies. He recited instances of emergencies to which the Nebraska National Guard had promptly responded, without preparation, almost unfit for a winter campaign,

in order to demonstrate that the boys were always ready to protect life and property.

GEORGIA.

Concerning the coming military tournament to be held in Savannah, Adj't. Gen. Kell says: "The Military Inter-State Association of Savannah, Georgia, will hold its first meeting from May 11 to May 16. The exercises will include military drills of different kinds for cavalry, artillery and infantry contests for rifle, carbine and pistol, and cavalry exercises in the school of the troops mounted, such as riding at heads, rings, etc. The State has no direction of the affairs of this meeting; yet, as the purpose is to test the usefulness and efficiency for active service of those taking part in it and the exercises are to be of a practical nature, this department will extend an aid in its power to make it a success. The management is in the hands of leading military men and citizens of Savannah, and possessing, as they do, all facilities for carrying out an undertaking of this character, it is believed that it will prove a beneficial as well as a pleasant experience for the visiting military. The ground for maneuvers is a park near the center of the city and is well adopted to the purpose. The arrangements for rifle firing are of the most complete character. The Avondale Rifle Range near the city on an electric car line is pronounced one of the finest ranges in the country. It has recently been finished, and is thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances to insure safety and rapidity and accuracy of fire."

RHODE ISLAND.

We have received from Adj't. Gen. Frederick M. Sackett, of Rhode Island, a copy of his annual report for the year 1895. The total number of officers and men in the State Guard is 1,451, and the number of men in the State available for military duty unorganized is estimated at 83,074. Gen. Sackett bears testimony to the excellent condition in which he found everything pertaining to the internal administration of his office and to the exceedingly painstaking character of the supervision in charge. In reference to the mobilization of the troops at Newport he states that the whole tour of duty was satisfactorily performed. The camp has been supplied with new mess houses, kitchens, store houses, etc. The heavy battery constructed by the national government has been completed and turned over to the State. The report of Lieut. Frederick Wooley, 10th U. S. Inf., inspecting officer during the annual encampment, shows that while the cavalry and artillery organizations had a high and creditable attendance at camp, the infantry organizations failed in securing nearly as high a percentage. Gen. Sackett commands the report of the Medical Director of the brigade concerning the sanitary conditions he found existing at camp, which proved so satisfactory. Although the State has been exceedingly liberal in appropriations for the militia, only a portion of the troops are equipped in a suitable manner to take the field, even for a few days should occasion arise, and Gen. Sackett advocates that each command should be equipped with a complete camp outfit. He also recommends that the heavy artillery companies should become familiar with the new weapons and method of defense, and that a moderate amount of money be appropriated each year for this purpose. The Naval Militia of the State, with proper opportunities for instruction and proper engagements, would become an available auxiliary to the regular Navy. It is recommended that a board of officers be appointed to find a suitable piece of property to be used

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A rifle range for the troops, and that the land be acquired or leased by the State. A greater interest in rifle practice is said to have developed last season than in previous years. The present defective military code should be replaced by one which will increase the discipline and efficiency of the militia, and it is hoped that the bill presented to this effect will become a law. Gen. Sackett says: "Lieut. Wooley's detail in Rhode Island has been most acceptable to all with whom he has had official and personal relations. He has rendered most valuable service, with his ripe experience and frequent suggestions have been of great benefit to the militia. This office wishes to extend an invitation to the brigade to camp with us every success in his new field of duty." It is recommended that the brigade be ordered to camp with full uniform only and that the entire time at camp be employed with hard and earnest work; that a team be sent to Sen Girt the coming season; that the proposition be given a tour of duty at Fort Adams be adopted; that the appropriations to be allotted by the national government to the different States for the support of the National Guard be largely increased. With the Adjutant General's report are also those of Brig. Gen. H. Kendall, commander of brigade; Lieut. F. Wooley, U. S. A., instructor; Lieut. Col. C. H. French, Medical Director; Lieut. H. L. Willoughby, Naval Reserve, and Ensign G. H. Wilks and Lieut. W. F. Williams, of the same command, and Capt. I. W. Young, assistant instructor of rifle practice.

CONNECTICUT.

The Adjutant General has ordered the companies of Artillery, Hospital Corps, Signal Sections, Machine Gun Sections, Platoons of Light Artillery and Divisions of State Militia, Connecticut National Guard, to each parade one day during the month of May in their respective towns. Organizations will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, under orders of the Commandants and supervision of Regimental Inspector of Small Arms.

It is enjoined that the rest of the day to such drill as the Commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and extended order, except as otherwise authorized. Regimental, Signal Corps, Battery and Naval Battalion commanders will attend parades of organizations of their command in person, or be represented by a field or staff officer, and will report in writing through Brigade Headquarters on or before June 1st, the condition and efficiency of each company, the rifle practice and drill and maneuvers performed, time devoted to rifle practice, time devoted to drill and the number in each organization present and performing duty. Capt. J. Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector on Staff of Commander-in-Chief, will attend the parades of the 1st and 2d separate companies. The 3d Regt., C. N. G., will assemble in New London for field maneuvers and parade on such date in May as the Colonel commanding shall direct. A present allowance of forty cents for each enlisted man will be allowed. It is expected that the 3d Regt., Col. C. Tyler, will parade in New London on May 6, the

250th anniversary of the founding of the city. The Sections, Brigade Signal Corps will parade on May 6, 9, 16 and 23, and will lay out and work over a system of heliograph stations between Hartford and Bridgeport, which will comprise part of a heliograph line from Boston to New York. Cos. A, B, F, H, K, Band and Hospital Corps, 1st Regt., are ordered to assemble at the armory in Hartford on the evening of April 22, for review by Brig. Gen. Geo. Haven, Commanding Brigade. A guard mount in full dress will be followed by a battalion drill, presentation of decorations in small arms practice, and parade in field uniform, campaign hats, leggings, haversacks and meat cans. Gen. Haven will be accompanied by his staff. Cos. A, D and F, 3d Regt., C. N. G., assembled in their armory for battalion drill on the evening of April 8. In absence of Maj. Fred A. Fox, Lieut. Col. George M. Cole took command. The battalion was equalized into 4 commands of 12 files each. The drill consisted chiefly of movements from column of fours into line, right and left turns and manual of arms. The battalion executed all orders with much precision, although it was over four months since the last battalion drill was held. 1st Lieut. David Connor, Batt. Adj. Q. M. Sergt. Alpha Lewis and Sergt. James Stoddard, Co. I, 3d, are busily engaged drilling 400 boys, pupils of the New London public schools, preparatory to their participation in the great 6th of May parade, on occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of this city. John Malona, formerly a Sergeant in Co. I, 3d Regt., who is one of the best shots of the Brigade, has re-enlisted as a private in Co. A, with the intention to form a crack rifle team in that organization.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, of New York, announces in G. O. 5, April 16, 1895, that Pvt. Archibald J. Clark, 11th Sep. Co., having been tried by a G. C. M., convened at the armory of the 11th Sep. Co. at Mount Vernon, and found guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and disrespect to his superiors," was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged from said National Guard with loss of time served by him therein, and also to pay a fine of fifty dollars." The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court are, upon recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, approved, except the finding of guilty on the first specification of the second charge, which finding is disapproved, the specification not supporting the charge. The sentence will be duly executed.

The despatch from Albany, of April 20, which stated the 23d Regt., Col. Smith, would probably open the State camp at Peekskill on June 27, was incorrect. Col. Smith, of the 23d Regt., when seen stated that he had received an official communication from Adjt. Gen. McAlpin which assigned his regiment to camp from July 11 to 18, and that this date was in accordance with the wishes of the regiment made known a couple of months since. The 23d Regt. will be relieved by the 9th Regt. of New York City.

Col. H. L. Satterlee, A. D. C. on Gov. Morton's staff, of New York, was formerly navigator of the 1st Naval Battalion. And is one of New York's most devoted yachtsmen.

He has not missed an inspection since the battalion was organized, and was bound the distance of over 3,000 miles should not compel an absence from the last one.

Co. F, 7th N. Y., Capt. Geo. W. Rand, noted among other things for its success in capturing pretty much everything in the way of prizes it competes for, has had a fine photograph taken showing the center of its company room by the mantle, around which are arranged the many trophies it has won. The handsome oil painting of Col. Appleton, under which is draped a large National flag, forms a becoming background, in front of which the 20 trophies are artistically arranged. These are 6 brigade prizes for the highest figures of merit at Creedmoor, O'Donohue trophy, Clark trophy for teams of 50, Kemp, for teams of 25, and Smith trophy for teams of 24, 2 prizes for teams of 5 match, 2 Mall cups, company championship cup, Nesbitt trophy and 4 championship banners.

Lieut. D. J. McCarthy, of Co. K, 69th N. Y., was elected Captain on April 17, vice Lynch, promoted. He received 30 votes, while his opponent, 1st Sergt. Gilgar, received 28.

The 71st N. Y., Col. Greene, will parade, as escort to the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., on the afternoon of May 2, and for the purpose of taking part in the services incident to the dedication of new buildings of Columbia University.

The second division of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade have just had their racing barge thoroughly overhauled and painted. The new work has greatly strengthened the boat, making her, it is thought, faster than she was last year.

Squadron A, of New York, Maj. Roe, will parade for divine service on the afternoon of April 26, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The annual athletic games of the Cadet Corps will be held in the armory to-night, (April 25).

COMING EVENTS.

April 30.—Reception of Co. A, 14th N. Y., in armory.

May 2.—Parade of 71st N. Y., as escort to Farragut Post, Columbia College ceremonies.

May 11 to 18.—First annual meet of Military Inter-state Association at Savannah, Ga., drills and rifle contests.

May 13.—Inspection of 8th N. Y.

May 14.—Inspection of 1st Battery.

May 23.—Inspection of Squadron A, N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park.

May 23.—Annual review of 14th N. Y.

May 25.—Inspection of 2d Battery N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park.

May 26.—Inspection of 69th N. Y.

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NAVAL MILITIA.

The 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, New York, Comdr. Miller, paraded for annual inspection and muster on board the New Hampshire on Friday evening, April 17, the result being the best showing in its history. Inspector Gen. McLevee and his assistants, Col. Greene and Maj. Lee, arrived on board a few minutes after 8 o'clock and were received with the usual honors, the battalion having assembled some minutes previous to the arrival of the inspecting officers. The 1st, 2d and 4th Divisions as infantry were on the spar deck, the 3d Division as artillery were on the gun deck. The battalion made a fine appearance, and it was evident that unusual care had been taken to meet the requirements of the military rules, and of so close an observer as Gen. McLevee. The muster showed that 321 officers and men were present out of 334 on the roll, the number of absentees being 13. Last year there were 59 absent, out of 335 on the roll. The figures in detail for this year and last are as follows:

	1896.	1895.
	Pres. Abs. Ttl.	Pres. Abs. Ttl.
F. and S.	2 2	4 5
N. C. S.	5 1	6 6
First Division	72 5	77 56
Second Division	84 0	84 75
Third Division	74 4	78 60
Fourth Division	84 1	85 74
Totals	321 13	334 276 59 335

The clothing and equipments were found to be in the best of order, as were also the arms, and the criticisms on last year's inspection had been met in the proper spirit and improvement made in deficiencies then pointed out. The condition of the ship from top to bottom was simply perfect. Her decks were as clean and as white as holy-stones and scrubbing could make them, paint work clean and bright, and a fresh coat of varnish here and there on some of the deck fittings also added to the appearance of the vessel. The store-rooms, etc., were tidy and well arranged. It was an excellent inspection throughout, and Comdr. Miller, his officers and men, deserve great credit for the showing and the care they had followed to carry out the regulations of the State. The information book containing the results of the examinations of the post on the Sound last summer, during the annual tour of the battalion, was highly praised by the

inspecting officers. Routine drills will now be suspended, but volunteer work, including short cruises in cutters, will be taken up soon. Comdr. Miller and his officers will proceed to Baltimore on April 30 to take part in the annual convention of Naval Militia officers, and an interesting session is promised. A boat's crew from the battalion will compete against one from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis on May 2. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo will inspect the battalion on board the New Hampshire on May 9, and on the afternoon of that day the battalion will parade ashore.

ARREST OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ON DUTY.

A decision of general interest to National Guardsmen is one made by Justice Dean, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a few days ago in relation to the arrest of a guardsman on a civil process while returning from drill. The case was the Land Title and Trust Company against Ormonde Rambo, assignee of Capt. Harry J. Crump, Co. D, 3d Regt. The facts were that Capt. Crump, the assignor, was the mortgagor of a tract of land in Chester County. He is a resident of Philadelphia and an officer of the National Guard of the Commonwealth. While in uniform, and as Captain in command of his company, on return from the annual encampment, the Sheriff of Chester County served upon him a writ of sci. fa., issued by the Common Pleas Court of Chester County on his mortgage. He moved the court to set aside the writ on the ground that he was exempt from service while performing duty at, going to, or returning from, the encampment. The court below, believing that the service was good, declined to set it aside, and then the appeal was taken. Justice Dean holds that, while there is no express statutory exemption of a member of the National Guard of the State from service of summons while on duty, and that it would be a strained construction to say that such an exemption was included in the exemption from arrest on civil process, yet the appeal should be sustained, "on the broader ground that public policy, without express enactment, forbids the use of civil process under the circumstances here shown." Justice Dean says, among other things: "The non-military debtor can remain within the jurisdiction of the courts of the county where he is a resident; his creditor must then bring suit against him to obtain service; but if the debtor be a member of the National Guard suit can be brought against him in any county of the Commonwealth which military obedience requires him to pass through. He may be dragged hundreds of

miles with his witnesses to a distant county to make a defense against a claim." To sustain such a proposition Justice Dean holds, would be to impair the efficiency of the National Guard and be in direct opposition to public policy. The judgment of the lower court was reversed and the summons set aside, at the cost of the appellee. The military is subservient to the civil law, yet a soldier has rights that the civil authorities are bound to respect. Par. 148, M. C., of New York, provides that persons belonging to the military forces of the State shall not be arrested on any civil process while going to, remaining at, or returning from, any place at which he may be required to attend for military duty.

ADVERTISERS' HANDY GUIDE FOR 1896.

The Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency of New York City, whose reputation among advertisers and publishers is worldwide, have just issued the twelfth annual edition of their "Advertisers' Handy Guide" (size 4 x 6½ over one inch in thickness and contains 777 pages, price \$2.00). It contains in condensed form all the information considered essential by an advertiser. This feature (compactness), together with a reputation for accuracy in its ratings, has made this book a standard work, and it is to be found on the desks of all the leading advertisers of the United States and Europe. In it will be found a list of the leading papers and periodicals of the United States and Canada, arranged in alphabetical order by States and towns, stating the politics, day of issue, circulation, etc.; while the population, obtained from the latest authoritative sources, is appended to the name of each city, village, county and State. In addition to the general list of daily and weekly papers will be found special lists of class publications grouped under the following heads: Magazine and Medical Journals, Agricultural and Religious papers and those published in foreign languages. This admirable compilation is very valuable to advertisers and reflects great credit on the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS

will convene at Atlanta, Ga., May 5th to 8th. This convention will be largely attended from the Eastern and New England States. The Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," is the direct line from the East to Atlanta, making the trip from New York in less than 24 hours. Solid Pullman Vestibule Train of Dining and Sleeping Cars New York to Atlanta. The low rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been made for the occasion. For further information call on or address the Eastern Office of the Southern Railway, 271 Broadway.

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BORN.

DADE.—At Fort Ethan Allen, April 11, 1896, a son to the wife of Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3rd Cav.

MENTZ.—At New Brighton, S. I., April 20, 1896, a son to the wife of Lieut. G. W. Mentz, U. S. N.

MARRIED.

CARDEN—WEBER.—At Buffalo, N. Y., April 15, 1896, Lieut. Godfrey Lynet Carden, Revenue Cutter Service, to Miss Elizabeth Heloise Weber.

DAYTON—REED.—At Norfolk, Va., April 14, 1896, Ensign John H. Dayton, U. S. N., to Miss Nannie Maupin Reed, daughter of Mrs. Washington Reed.

GLYNN—WARD.—At Mare Island, Cal., April 8, 1896, Dominick Glynn, Boatswain U. S. N., to Miss Annie Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ward, of Vallejo, Cal.

KEMBLE—CAMPBELL.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 15, by the Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones, Gertrude, daughter of Governeur Kemble, Esq., of Cold Spring on Hudson, to Gordon Campbell, son of Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., and brother of Lieut. Archibald Campbell, U. S. A.

MCLEAN—PEMBERTON.—At East Orange, N. J., March 18, 1896, by the Rev. James M. Ludlow, Mr. Harvey Berg McLean to Miss Kathryn Jardine Pemberton, daughter of P. A. Engr. John Pemberton, U. S. N.

WILLIAMS—HARRISON.—At Washington, D. C., April 15, 1896, Ensign Philip Williams, U. S. N., son of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., to Miss Corinna Harrison, daughter of Mrs. N. B. Harrison and the late Capt. N. B. Harrison, U. S. N.

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BOOTES.—At Wilmington, Del., April 18, 1896, aged eighty-seven, Brev. Col. Levi Clark Bootes, Lieut. Col. U. S. A., retired.

COMSTOCK.—At Minneapolis, Minn., April 9, 1896, Mrs. Sarah E. Comstock, sister of Capt. C. L. Hodges, 25th Inf.

DENNIS.—At New York, April 15, Mrs. Page Cooper Dennis, widow of Edward Dennis and daughter of the late Rear Adm. George H. Cooper, U. S. N.

FENGAR.—At New London, Conn., April 18, Capt. Alvan A. Fengar, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

GANDY.—At Washington Barracks, D. C., Capt. Lewis C. Gandy, father of Asst. Surg. Chas. M. Gandy, U. S. A.

GULICK.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, April 20, 1896, Capt. Louis J. Gulick, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

HAMBRIGHT.—At Fort Gates, N. D., April 15, 1896, 2nd Lieut. Horace G. Hambright, 22nd U. S. Inf.

IRWIN.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 12, 1896, Sergt. William Irwin, U. S. A., retired.

LOGAN.—At Governor's Island, N. Y., April 21, Isabella Saunders Logan, wife of Charles Logan, Steward of the Officers' Mess.

MERCUR.—At Fort Monroe, Va., April 21, 1896, Professor James Mercur, U. S. Military Academy.

PATTERSON.—At Pau, France, April 17, 1896, 1st Lieut. Thomas Calvin Patterson, U. S. A., retired.

ROCHE.—At Washington, D. C., April 14, 1896, Mrs. S. A. D. Roche, wife of Chief Engr. George W. Roche, U. S. N.

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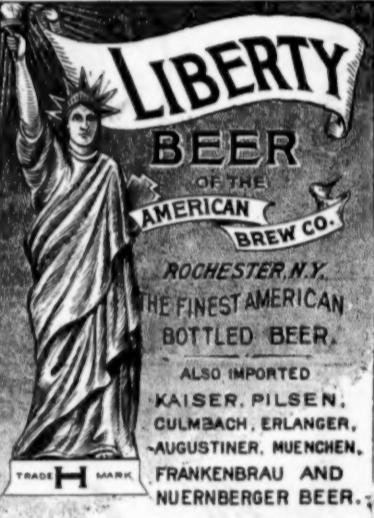
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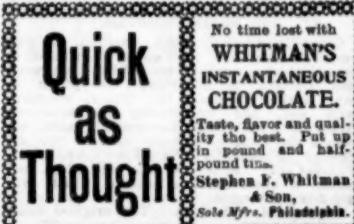
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